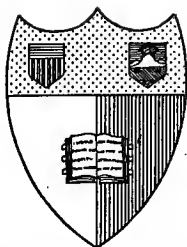


ARMY UNIFORMS
OF THE WORLD

FRED GILBERT BLAKESLEE

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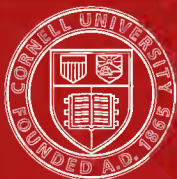
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ARMY UNIFORMS OF THE WORLD

ARMY UNIFORMS OF THE WORLD

BY
FRED GILBERT BLAKESLEE

AUTHOR OF SWORD PLAY FOR ACTORS

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR

1919

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TO
MAJOR BASHFORD DEAN
OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART THIS
LITTLE BOOK IS DEDICATED BY ITS AUTHOR

INTRODUCTION

THE STUDY of the changes which have occurred in the garb of the fighting man, and of the devices used to designate his leaders, from the days of the bow and arrow to those of the magazine rifle, should appeal to all persons interested in the history of mankind; and it is the purpose of this little work to treat this subject in such a manner that it may, it is hoped, prove helpful to those who might wish to learn something of the dress of the soldier in the different periods of history.

The author has spent a number of years collecting the data used in this book, much of it being obtained only after extensive search in such vast literary storehouses as the reading room of the British Museum in London, and the public libraries of Washington, New York, and Boston.

Through its specialized attention to military badges of rank, it is believed that the book covers in detail a field not usually treated in works of a similar nature.

In order to assist the student in further research, a bibliography of works relating to military costume is given, but while urging consultation of other publications, the author has endeavored to make his text so clear that the reader may obtain from it alone an accurate knowledge of the uniforms and insignia of rank in use in all of the principal armies of the world.

Uniforms differ so greatly in the various countries that it is impossible to describe each separately within the limits of a book of this size, but a description of each class of uniform, in each country is given, and, as far as possible, the facings which go with it are also indicated. In the same manner the form of insignia of rank used in each army is described, together with its arrangement for any desired rank. This method obviates the necessity of illustrations, which if used at all, would from

their very number greatly increase the cost of a work of this nature. In these days of universal photography, illustrations are not really necessary, since it is always possible to secure a picture of any desired uniform and by consulting the text, ascertain its color and facings, and the arrangement of the insignia for any rank.

Besides a description of the uniforms of the different countries, information is also given regarding the methods in vogue in each, in wearing such articles of equipment as side-arms, dispatch pouches, sabre-taches, sashes and aiguillettes.

As this work is written for American readers, the author has given special attention to tracing the development of the uniforms of our own army from Colonial times to the present day, not forgetting to include the garb worn by the gallant Confederates, who fought so gallantly for a lost cause, half a century ago.

The author served in the Spanish war, and for fifteen years was military instructor of

the West Middle School District in Hartford, Connecticut. He wrote the signed articles upon "Military Insignia of Rank," "Fencing" and "The Sword" in the Encyclopedia Americana.

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ARMY UNIFORMS OF THE WORLD

CHAPTER I

ANCIENT COSTUMES

MILITARY costume has undergone great changes during the centuries in which men have fought against each other, and it is a far cry from the days of prehistoric man, uncouthly garbed in skins, and armed with the primitive stone axe, to the time of the khaki-clad soldier with his high-powered magazine rifle.

The earliest known type of human beings, either went without clothing, or were dressed in crudely tanned skins of animals. Their weapons were the axe, the knife, the javelin, and possibly the bow and arrow. As the art of working metals had not then been discovered, stone and wood were used exclusively in the construction of these earliest of weapons. Roughly speaking, the stone age began with

the creation of the human race and lasted until the dawn of the Egyptian and the Assyrian civilizations. As mankind became more intelligent, they learned to make use of minerals, and bronze took the place of stone in weapons of offence. During this period also, cloth replaced skin as an article of wearing apparel, although leather continued to be used for defensive purposes.

The Assyrians, according to bas-reliefs of ancient Ninevah, appear to have worn a tight-fitting jersey of twisted ropes over a tunic of cloth, and to have been armed with weapons of bronze. The sword, resembling a dagger in form, makes its appearance at this time, and men armed with javelins carried circular shields. Metal helmets for protection of the head also came into use during this period.

The Egyptians were not much given to wearing armor, relying chiefly upon the shield for defence. Egyptian shields were oblong, or oval, in form and many of them were provided with sight holes, through which a warrior could watch his adversary without uncovering himself. Like Assyrians, the soldiers of Egypt

possessed the short, straight, double-edged sword, but many of them carried in its stead a broad-bladed, single-edged cutting weapon, shaped something like the cleaver of our modern butcher.

The Trojan war was fought with weapons of brass, and Homer in his *Iliad*, gives us an excellent description of the military equipment of that period. The Greek warrior wore a cuirass of plate; a helmet which protected both the top of the head and the back of the neck and was surmounted by a fan-shaped crest; and metal greaves, which covered the leg from the knee to the ankle. A large circular shield, a long javelin, and a straight, two-edged sword completed his equipment.

With the passing of the Heroic Age we enter the iron period, and as we gaze at the Greeks and the Persians engaged in deadly warfare, we find the weapons and armor of both of the contending forces composed largely of that metal. The Greeks at this time had a highly efficient military organization and had perfected a formation known as the phalanx, which when brought into action under favor-

able conditions was well nigh unconquerable. It was composed of heavily equipped men armed with long spears, placed close together in five or more ranks, and so arranged that the spears of the last rank projected three feet in front of the line of the front rank. One can well imagine the extreme difficulty of breaking through such a solid array. The great weakness of the phalanx lay in the fact that it was difficult to maneuver except upon level ground, and if it was compelled to fight over rough country, it became almost impossible for it to hold the compact formation, which was so essential to its success.

The hoplite, who was a member of the phalanx, wore an iron helm which completely covered his head, except for the eyes, mouth and chin; a leather tunic extending nearly to the knees, and greaves molded to fit the legs. He carried besides his spear, a heavy iron shield, round or oval in form, which afforded him complete protection from the neck to the knees. Besides the hoplite the Greeks had lightly armed troops, which they used for scouting, skirmishing and similar duties, but

it was upon the heavily equipped and thoroughly trained soldier that they placed their chief reliance and it was these "men of iron" which enabled them to successfully withstand the terrific onslaughts of the vast hordes of Xerxes and Darius.

The Persians, having in their armies drafts drawn from the nations and tribes whom they had conquered, had a widely diversified military equipment which it would be useless to attempt to describe here, but in a general way it may be said that the dress of the nobles consisted of a garment of cloth upon which bands or rings of iron were sewn, while the common people had tunics of linen, or wool, padded with hair or some other substance. Helms of metal or padded cloth were worn; swords, spears, axes, javelins, bows and arrows, and slings constituted the armory of weapons and shields of various forms and sizes were largely relied upon for defence. On account of the great diversity of people who composed their army, it was impossible for the Persians to have as highly a trained organization as that of the Greeks. It was the Grecian phalanx, and

afterwards the Roman legion which taught the world the value of discipline and organized formations.

With the advent of the Roman soldier we reach the age when steel replaced iron. The legionary wore a cuirass, composed of circular bands of steel sewn upon an undergarment of linen or leather, each band being hinged at the back and secured in front by means of a clasp. Four smaller plates passed over the shoulders like straps. On his head was a shallow but serviceable helm, having cheek pieces which were fastened with a thong under the chin. A short, straight, double-edged sword, having its point cut at an obtuse angle, hung at his right side; in his right hand he carried a spear of peculiar design, known as the pilum; and on his left arm he bore an oblong and very convex shield, emblazoned with the design of his legion. Roman officers wore a cuirass of plate, molded to fit the figure and often highly ornamented, from the bottom of which hung ropes of twisted leather, reaching nearly to the knee. Scale armor was sometimes also worn by officers of high rank. Over the cuirass

was worn the paludementum or military mantle, which fastened on the right side and hung in graceful folds from the left shoulder, reaching to the middle of the leg. Superior officers disdained to wear the helmet and went into action bareheaded.

The Roman legion differed from the Greek phalanx in that it did not have as great a depth and that the soldiers who composed it, instead of being placed shoulder to shoulder, were allowed an interval between them for the free use of their weapons. The great advantage of the legion over the phalanx lay in its superior ability to maneuver effectively over varied ground.

The barbarian Franks, who burst from their Northern fastnesses and overthrew the once powerful, but then degenerate, Roman Empire, were totally devoid of defensive body armor. They fought bareheaded and with their bodies covered with linen tunics. Without cuirass or helm these wild warriors engaged the once invincible legions, and with only shields for their protection completely routed the soldiers whose forbears had once conquered the world. The

Frankish shield was made of wood, circular or oval in form, strengthened with bands of iron and having in its center a large projecting metal boss. For offensive arms these savage fighters had axes, swords and javelins.

In the days of Charlemagne we again find armor coming into use, consisting of a tunic of cloth to which metal disks were more or less closely sewn. Most of the soldiers still fought bareheaded, or wearing only a simple leather cap, but the knights adopted a triangular shaped helmet of steel. One great change occurred in the method of fighting at this time and that was the general introduction of mounted men into battles. Heretofore chief reliance had always been placed upon the foot soldier, but at this point we enter the age of chivalry, where the knight and the mounted man-at-arms were looked upon to bear the brunt of the fighting.

When William of Normandy set out to invade England, his queen Matilda and the ladies of her court made a record of that great event by embroidering with their own fair hands a tapestry, showing in great detail the military

equipment of both the Normans and the Saxons. This priceless tapestry is still preserved at Bayeux, France and from it we learn that both of the contending forces had armor consisting of a shirt of cloth, upon which rings of mail or small plates of iron were closely sewn, and a helmet of steel. The Normans carried a kite-shaped shield, while the Saxons had a circular buckler. Each was armed with long cross-hilted swords, axes, spears, javelins and bows and arrows. The Norman helm had a projecting nasal and back piece, while the Saxon covering for the head appears to have lacked these additional defences.

Chain mail is supposed to have come from the East and to have been introduced into Europe after the first crusade. In the time of Richard I the armor of a knight consisted of a shirt of mail reaching nearly to the knees and having long sleeves, terminating in mittens; long close-fitting trunks of mail which completely encased the legs and feet; and a shallow steel cap. When about to engage in battle, the great helm replaced the steel cap. This extremely heavy and unwieldy piece of

armor covered the entire head and was provided with sight and air holes. A concave shield, rather triangular in form, suspended from the neck by a belt, and a straight cross-hilted sword, worn on the left side, hanging from a loosely fitting belt completed the dress of a knight of this period. In the reign of King John, a loose sleeveless surcoat, reaching to the knees and worn over the mail shirt, was added to the costume. About the middle of the fourteenth century, this surcoat was replaced by a much shorter and tightly fitting garment, termed the jupon. It was in this century also that plate, in the form of additional defences for the arms and legs, began to be worn, and the great helm was superseded by the lighter and more serviceable basinet, with its movable vizor. The shield by this time had also become much smaller and now bore the heraldic device of its bearer, while gauntlets were used for the protection of the hand. The famous battles of Crecy and Poitiers were fought in armor of this type.

In these battles one should always remember the part played in them by the British archers,

for it was their cloth-yard shafts which broke the force of the charge by the French chivalry. The long bow was pre-eminently the weapon of the English foot soldier, and no other people ever attained such skill in its use as did he. The best of them were made of yew and they projected an arrow nearly a yard in length. The range of this weapon in the hands of a good archer was about four hundred paces and with it, it was possible to keep several shafts in the air at a time. On the march the bow was often carried in a waterproof case, and at the battle of Crecy it was the fact that the English archers had, by this means, been able to keep their strings dry during a heavy shower, which enabled them to completely outshoot the Genoese cross-bowmen, who lacked such protection for their weapons.

The dress of both the archer and the cross-bowman were practically the same, although fashions naturally varied somewhat, according to the country to which the wearer belonged. Both wore a steel cap and a mail shirt or padded tunic. Besides his bow, each man had a sword, or axe and usually a small buckler.

The quiver for arrows was worn suspended from the right hip and not hung from the shoulder, as it is sometimes erroneously depicted by modern artists. The cross-bow, which was the favorite missile weapon of continental Europe, made its appearance in the latter part of the twelfth century and remained in use until displaced by firearms. It was a powerful weapon of greater range than the long bow, but it was impossible to maintain a rapid fire with it, since its cord had to be drawn back by mechanical means after each discharge.

During the fifteenth century, plate entirely superseded mail and at the close of that century, we find the knight completely "locked in steel." Shields were discarded and no outer garments were worn with the armor. A dagger called the misericorde, used for slipping between the vizor bars of a fallen foe, was added to the military equipment of this time. Complete armor continued to be worn throughout the sixteenth century, but in the seventeenth, the increasing use of firearms caused portions of it to be gradually discarded and by the end of that century only the helmet, now become a

steel hat, and the cuirass, were commonly worn. A hundred years later the wearing of armor of any kind, except by the heavy cavalry, was completely given up and the uniform became the distinctive dress of the soldier.

CHAPTER II

EARLY UNIFORMS

HAVING marked the changes which occurred in the dress and equipment of the soldier from the days of prehistoric man to the time of the army uniform, let us see if we can learn something of the manner in which the opposing forces of the various countries were distinguished from each other, and how the leaders were differentiated in their apparel from men of lesser rank. As soon as man passed beyond the stage of barbarism each tribe or nation felt the need of having some special symbol of its own and it was these early symbols, reaching back to the dawn of history, which afterwards, through many changes, became our national flags. The standards of the nations of antiquity differed from the flags that, in modern days, have taken their place, in that they were of metal instead of cloth. The

standards of the Assyrians, Egyptians and Greeks were circular disks, bearing distinctive devices, while the Romans carried the eagle at the head of their legions. All of these early standards had a religious significance.

In the Middle Ages, flags and banners replaced the metal symbols of the earlier periods and their use has continued until the present time. The first banners were crude affairs and the devices displayed upon them were without any special form of arrangement, but when the science of heraldry came into being, definite rules were adopted for the construction of flags and officers were appointed to see that these rules were enforced.

The history of the Royal Standard of Great Britain shows the changes which a flag of this class passed through in the different centuries and affords us an excellent insight into heraldic art. The earliest British standard of which we have any authentic record is that of Richard I, which bore three golden lions (supposedly in compliment to his cognomen — Cœur de Lion) upon a field of scarlet. The Scotch adopted about 1230 a rampant lion of

red within a tressure of the same color, upon a field of gold, and upon the accession of James I to the throne (1603) this became incorporated in the standard, signifying, as it did, the unification of the two countries. The harp of Ireland was added by Henry VIII and has remained in the standard ever since. Edward III, claiming to be king of France, as well as of England, quartered the golden fleurs-de-lys of that kingdom with the lions of his own country and these symbols of an imaginative sovereignty were not removed from the royal flag of Great Britain until 1801.

As early as the reign of Richard II it was the custom for English soldiers to wear the cross of Saint George upon the breast and back of their white surcoats and the red cross upon a white field soon became the national flag of England. Later the crosses of Saint Andrew of Scotland, and Saint Patrick of Ireland were added and thus was evolved the union jack of the present day.

During the Middle Ages, the knight bore attached to his lance a swallow-tailed pennon upon which his arms were displayed. For a

deed of exceptional valor, the king would sometimes create a knight a banneret, by cutting off the tails of his pennon with a sword.

Armorial devices to indicate rank came into use during the latter part of the twelfth century. At that time it was the custom of knights when about to engage in combat, to place the great helm over the head, thus entirely screening the features, and it is possible that the necessity for having some means of identification under such circumstances, led to the devising of badges of rank, to be emblazoned upon the shields of such persons who had attained sufficient distinction to entitle them to such an honor. Early heraldic devices were simple in form and for some time more or less confusion existed, owing to the duplication of arms, especially amongst knights of different countries; but gradually all armory was brought under certain international rules and the arms of a knight or noble became universally recognized as being his distinctive insignia. When, during the fourteenth century, the long surcoat was replaced by the short, tight-fitting jupon, the arms of the wearer

were embroidered upon the breast of that garment, and from that fact became known as his coat of arms.

After the jupon had been discarded and the knightly soldier was clad entirely in plate without outer covering, arms continued to be borne upon the lance pennons, the devices in many cases being so arranged that they would show in their true position, not when the lance was held aloft, but when it was couched for a charge. Common soldiers often wore the badges of their leaders, but were careful not to place them in knightly fashion: a metal plate attached to the left arm being one of the methods used for displaying such devices. Distinguishing scarfs were also worn to some extent.

It is well to remember that the coat of arms was the personal badge of the knight and while it indicated to some extent his military rank, it did not by any means limit the size of his command. Sir John Chandos and the Chevalier Bayard were simple knights and yet they often commanded armies in the field, having under them officers of far higher social rank

than their own. Regulations regarding the relative rank of officers did not exist in those days.

As half armor began to replace complete plate, the infantry, which for several centuries had occupied a very secondary place, came into prominence again and the fashion of fighting on foot became once more common. The mounted men-at-arms became the pikemen and the archer relinquished his bow for the matchlock. Regular organizations resembling our regiments began to be effected and soldiers were bound to the direct service of the king, rather than to that of their overlord, as had previously been the case. In Elizabeth's time a company consisted of a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, a surgeon, two sergeants and about ninety privates, of whom half were pikemen and half musketeers. Officers were armed with rapier and dagger and wore sashes, but as yet no distinction appears to have been made between the grades.

About the middle of the seventeenth century the wide-brimmed beaver replaced the steel morion and with this the men wore a ribbon and

a bow and the officers a ribbon and rosette, both of which probably matched the color of the regimental facing. Twenty years later we find plumes added and the brim cocked up on one side, and early in the next century we find this head dress turned into the three-cornered hat.

A badge for officers was in vogue in England from 1660 to the end of the reign of Charles II, which consisted of a sort of epaulet, formed of bows of ribbon. This was worn on the right shoulder only. When the ribbon epaulet went out of fashion it was replaced by wings of cloth edged with lace, similar in form to those worn by English and German bandsmen of the present day. British officers continued to wear the waist sash (color probably red) the ends of which were ornamented with gold or silver fringe. The gorget, a curved metal plate about five inches long and two inches wide, worn just below the collar, came into vogue at this time as a mark of rank and continued to be a part of the dress of an officer in nearly all armies until the latter part of the eighteenth century. The Old Guard of New York still wear this

curious ornament with their full-dress uniform. In England the gorget of a captain was gilt and of a lieutenant and ensign of steel studded with gold. A Captain of infantry carried a pike, a lieutenant a partisan and an ensign a half pike. Officers of cavalry carried white truncheons and general officers the baton.

Although the pikeman was a very effective soldier in the assault, he was practically useless for any other purpose and towards the end of the seventeenth century we find him disappearing from the armies of the world and his place taken by the musketeer, who owing to the introduction of the bayonet was now able to fight effectively both at a distance and at close quarters. Pistols also came into general use about this time and the old match-lock gun was superseded by the flint-lock musket.

Of the earliest types of military uniforms two examples remain today: that of the Papal guard, said to have been designed by Michelangelo; and that of the "Beef Eaters," a corps organized by Henry VIII. Both of these are extremely picturesque, but illy adapted for actual service. The household troops of Louis

XIV of France are said to have been the first soldiers to have worn a truly military uniform. With the single exception of the leather coat, which was very popular about the time of the Thirty Years War, the early dress of the soldier did not differ in its cut from that of the civilian and it was only his arms and equipment which gave it a military character. It was not until the eighteenth century that closeness of fit became a distinguishing feature of the garb of the fighting man.

From about 1650 to 1710 the single breasted frock coat, with the turned up cuffs appears to have been the favorite body garment of most soldiers both in England and on the continent, it being customary to leave the upper part of the coat unbuttoned, so as to show the lace tie. Cavalry wore top boots and infantry knee breeches and leggins. The wide-brimmed beaver was the almost universal hat of this period. Officers wore long flowing wigs and men powdered their hair and braided it behind into the pig-tail.

Early in the eighteenth century, we find the cutaway superseding the frock coat and this

article of apparel retained its popularity until after the Napoleonic wars. A variety of head dresses came into existence at this time, notable among them being the bearskin, the grenadier hat and the hussar busby, although the cocked hat was by no means driven from the field. The heavy wigs of Marlborough's time went out of fashion and both officers and men powdered their hair. It is during this period that we begin to find gold epaulets appearing on the shoulders of officers, although they do not as yet seem to have borne any devices, save possibly in the cases of generals and other high military officials.

A general order issued to the British Army on May 4, 1796 prescribes that all officers of infantry of the line shall have a crimson and gold cord around the hat, with a rosette of the same colors brought to the edge of the brim; the sword knot shall be crimson and gold in stripes; the gorget to be gold gilt, with the king's cypher and crown in the middle; the same to be worn with a ribbon and rosette at each end, of the color of the regimental facing. In the reign of George II, British officers wore the

sash over the shoulder but in the time of George III, they were ordered to pass it around the waist; officers of cavalry tying it on the right side and those of infantry on the left.

Early in the nineteenth century, military fashions changed again and the cutaway gave place to the swallow tail, a coat which buttoned tightly across the breast and had a very high standing collar. Long trousers came into vogue at this time and the bell-crowned shako became the favorite head dress. This uniform, of which a sample has been preserved in the dress of the cadets at West Point, lasted in most armies until about 1840, when the short jacket for the men and the frock coat for officers became the generally accepted rule. With this uniform, a low-crowned cap attained popularity in some armies. Towards the close of the century the Germans introduced the spiked helmet and it is still worn by a majority of the soldiers of both Germany and Great Britain.

Each country now has its own distinctive uniforms, with which the insignia which denote the rank of its officers are clearly prescribed by official regulations; and having noted the

changes which have occurred in the dress of the soldier in the different periods of history, and marked the manner in which rank was shown in olden times, we are now ready to consider the uniforms of each country separately and note the methods by which rank is now indicated in the various armies of the world.

CHAPTER III

UNITED STATES

1492-1861

IN 1492, when America was discovered by Columbus, complete armor was the fashion, but by the time settlements began to be effected on our shores, only the steel hat and cuirass were in common use. Miles Standish marched against the Pequots in armor of this type, but even defences of this sort did not long remain popular, the sturdy settler soon learning to place more reliance upon skill with the rifle, than upon heavy plate which so greatly impeded active movements.

When the French and Indian War broke out, the colonies sent their quota of men to assist the king's forces and it was in this war that many of our officers received training which was of such great value to us later in our struggle for independence. As a rule Colonial troops wore the simple dress of the

woodsman, but some of them were clad in uniforms modeled after those of famous British regiments. The Governor's Foot Guard of Connecticut, organized in 1771, of which the writer was formerly a member, still preserves its ancient uniform, copied from that worn by the Coldstream Guards, and affords an excellent example of the dress of the soldier of that period. It consists of a bearskin hat, a scarlet cutaway coat, with black velvet breast, ornamented with rows of silver braid, buff waistcoat and breeches and black velvet leggings. White cross belts support the cartridge box and bayonet-sabbard, and officers and staff sergeants wear a dark red sash around the waist.

At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, when Washington assumed command of the American forces at Cambridge, he found an army practically without uniforms of any kind. Here and there, it is true, might be seen a detachment garbed in the dress of the soldier, but the great majority of his men were dressed in ordinary civilian clothes or else wore the coonskin hat and buckskin shirt of the hunter.

Fond as the great leader was of the "pomp and circumstance of war," he realized that the struggling colonies could not, at this time, provide elaborate uniforms for their troops and so he recommended that the hunting shirt be adopted as the distinctive dress of the American soldier. In making this recommendation to Congress he points out that "no dress can be cheaper or more convenient in warm weather and warm in cool weather." By wearing light or heavy underclothing this garb could be made suitable for either summer or winter and besides, as he says, "it is a dress justly supposed to carry no small terror to the enemy, who think every such person a complete marksman."

Although uniforms were practically non-existent when Washington took command of the forces in front of Boston, one of the first things which he did was to issue an order for fixing the insignia of rank to be worn by officers and non-commissioned officers. The order stated that, "As the Continental army has unfortunately no uniforms and consequently many inconveniences must arise from not being able to

distinguish commissioned officers from privates, it is desired that some badges of distinction may be provided; for instance that the field officers have a red or pink cockade in their hats, the captains, yellow or buff, and the subalterns, green." The sergeants were directed to wear a stripe of red cloth, or epaulet of that color, on the right shoulder, and the corporals a similar badge of green. Washington further directed that for the purpose of preventing mistakes, that general officers and aids-de-camp be distinguished in the following manner: "The Commander in Chief, by a light blue ribbon worn across his heart, between his coat and his waistcoat; the major and brigadier general by a pink ribbon worn in the same manner; aids-de-camp, by a green ribbon."

For nearly a year after the beginning of the war the American troops were all militia and they wore such uniforms as their states provided, or else fought in homespun or buckskin, but in 1776 Congress authorized Washington to raise an army by direct enlistment and to prescribe its uniform and appoint its officers. The commander-in-chief experienced

great difficulty in organizing and equipping this first regular army of ours and owing to the impossibility of securing sufficient quantities of proper cloth, it was not thoroughly uniformed according to prescribed regulations until after our alliance with the French. During the greater part of the Revolutionary War, the American soldier was supposed to wear a three cornered felt hat, a light blue coat, and buff vest, breeches, and leggins, but he actually wore whatever he could procure and in the dark days of Valley Forge, clothing of any sort was extremely scarce.

A corps of light infantry was organized for Lafayette in 1779 and partially equipped by him. Its uniform consisted of a light blue coat, faced with white, white waistcoat and breeches, black leggins, and a leather hat surmounted by a horsehair crest. At this time the uniforms of the remainder of the army were grouped by states, those from New England being faced with white, those from New York and New Jersey with buff, those from Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia with red, and those from North Carolina, South

Carolina and Georgia with blue. Officers wore one or two epaulets, according to rank, generals and field officers wearing two and captains and subalterns one.

On June 18, 1780 an order was issued regulating the insignia of rank as follows: For major generals, two gold epaulets with two gold stars upon each and a black and white feather in the hat; for brigadier generals, two gold epaulets, having one gold star each, and a white feather; for colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors, two epaulets (without device); for captains, an epaulet on the right shoulder; for subalterns, an epaulet on the left shoulder; for sergeants, two worsted epaulets (color not stated); for corporals, one worsted epaulet on the right shoulder. In 1782 a non-commissioned officer or a private who had served four years in the Continental army was allowed to wear a service stripe of white tape on his left sleeve, three inches below the shoulder.

After the Revolutionary War the regular army was practically disbanded, only a very small force being retained for the purpose of guarding government stores. The highest officer

in it only held the rank of major of artillery. In 1796 the size of the army was somewhat increased; red became the infantry facing and yellow that of the artillery. Fear of war with France caused the army to be recruited to 10,000 men in 1799, and the uniforms underwent some slight changes, although still following the fashions of the Revolution. In 1802 it was prescribed that the epaulets of all infantry officers should be silver and those of the artillery gold.

When in 1812 we became involved in another war with England, the single breasted swallow-tailed coat with a very high standing collar had replaced the cutaway and the color of our army uniform had been changed from light to dark blue. Long trousers were then the fashion, although mounted officers still wore buff riding breeches and knee boots. For a short time enlisted men wore high hats, shaped like our modern silk hat, but this head dress was soon replaced by the bell-crowned shako, for the infantry and artillery, the helmet with horse-hair plume for the cavalry, and the chapeau for generals and staff officers. Facings to indi-

cate the different arms of the service appear to have gone out of fashion at this time. Grey uniforms were worn by riflemen and they have been retained in our modern army in the dress of the cadets at West Point.

In 1813, general officers, and officers of the various staff corps, and of artillery and rifles, wore gold epaulets, and officers of infantry and cavalry, silver. The practice of wearing one or two epaulets according to rank remained unchanged, and upon none of the epaulets except those of general officers were displayed any distinctive devices.

In 1821, wings displaced epaulets for line officers of infantry, artillery and rifles. These wings were of silver for infantry, and gold for the two other branches of the service. As wings were worn upon both shoulders without regard to rank, it was prescribed that captains should wear one chevron upon each arm above the elbow, and subalterns, one upon each arm below the elbow. These chevrons extended from seam to seam and were placed upon the sleeve point upward. Sergeant-majors and quartermaster-sergeants wore one worsted chevron upon each

arm above the elbow, sergeants, one below the elbow and corporals, one upon the right arm only, below the elbow. Chevrons for both officers and enlisted men consisted of a single stripe and their color matched that of the officers' wings.

In 1825, an arc of gold or silver braid was added to the chevrons of an adjutant and a similar arc of worsted to that of a sergeant-major. During this year also facings were re-adopted to distinguish the various branches of the service; yellow and red for light artillery, yellow for heavy artillery, red for grenadiers, white and red for light infantry, white for infantry, green for rifles, and orange for dragoons.

By a general order issued June 11, 1832, insignia of rank was changed so that all officers wore two epaulets. The epaulets of general officers remained as before, but the eagle now appears for the first time as a device indicating the rank of colonel. A lieutenant colonel wore the same epaulet as a colonel, omitting the eagle, while the epaulets of a major were of mixed gold and silver bullion, and without

devices. Captains wore epaulets of a different design, of gold or silver according to arm of service, and lieutenants smaller epaulets than those of a captain. All epaulets except those of general officers bore the regimental number. Shoulder straps in the form which we now have them, were prescribed for the undress uniform in 1836. These first shoulder straps had a border of gold in some branches of the service, and of silver in others. The devices displayed upon them were as follows:

Commander in Chief.....	Three Stars
Major General.....	Two Stars
Brigadier General.....	One Star
Colonel	Spread Eagle
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Leaf at end of strap of the same metal as that of the border
Major	Leaf at each end of strap of the opposite metal from that of the border
Captain	Two bars at each end of the strap of the same metal as the border
First Lieutenant.....	One bar like that of a captain
Second Lieutenant.....	No bar

Chevrons of more than one stripe to mark the rank of non-commissioned officers were adopted in 1847. Three stripes were ordered

for a sergeant and two for a corporal, and this regulation remains in force to the present day. Until within the last few years, chevrons extended from seam to seam. At first they were worn point upward, but in 1861 an order was issued turning the points downward and they remained in that position until the present small sized chevron was adopted, when the points were again turned upward. The facings at the time when the chevron first became the distinguishing mark of the non-commissioned officer were: artillery, scarlet; infantry, light blue; rifles, green; cavalry, orange; and the color of the chevron, of course, matched the facing of the arm of the service to which the wearer belonged. At this time also we find the bars of a captain and first lieutenant changed to silver and all epaulets and shoulder straps were ordered to be gold instead of some being gold and some silver, as had formerly been the case. The gold leaf now appears on the shoulder strap of a major although his epaulet is still blank.

It was during the Mexican War that we find first a campaign dress as distinct from the full

uniform. The enlisted men wore a short jacket, long trousers, and a soft-topped cap, similar in shape to our modern yachting cap, while the officers had the frock coat, single breasted for all officers, except generals, and the same type of head dress as the men. Generals wore a yellow sash under their sword belts, surgeons, a green sash, and other officers a sash of crimson net. Shoulder straps instead of epaulets were worn with this service dress.

In 1855, the ugly French shako became the head dress for all ranks and the coats of the enlisted men were lengthened until they became like the coat of the officers, a single breasted frock. Just before the outbreak of the Civil War, the black felt hat was adopted for the cavalry and it quickly became so popular that before long it was worn throughout the army. It was turned up on the right side and fastened with an eagle, the hats of officers being decorated with gold cords and ostrich feathers.

CHAPTER IV

UNITED STATES

1861-1919

WHEN Fort Sumter was fired upon and the greatest civil conflict of modern times began, both the North and South found themselves illy prepared for the mighty struggle. Both rushed to arms, but neither was able to at once place an army in the field. The regular troops of the United States were widely scattered and could not be rapidly concentrated and their numbers were so small that even if they could have been brought together, it would have been impossible to have made an effective campaign with them alone. Besides, many officers of Southern birth were resigning daily and offering their services to their states and the government did not feel that it could rely altogether upon the fidelity of the only trained troops which it possessed. The South, of course, did not even have a small regular

army to fall back upon and both sides were obliged to rely largely at first upon untrained volunteers. Although military knowledge was not widely diffused among the population in any part of the country, many of the states on both sides of Mason's and Dixon's line possessed militia organizations, and it was these regiments of citizen soldiers which formed the first line of defence and became the nucleus around which the armies of the North and the South were formed.

It was a tremendous task to uniform, arm and equip the vast bodies of newly raised troops, and it is little wonder that six months elapsed before either side was ready to take the field. The northern forces then moved against the Confederate capital at Richmond, but were badly defeated at Bull Run and fell back upon Washington to reorganize. The Confederates were not able to follow up their victory and both sides realizing at last the magnitude of the struggle in which they were involved, bent every effort to perfecting the organization and equipment of their troops before engaging in further hostilities.

The uniform of the United States Army remained practically unchanged from 1861 to 1865. For enlisted men it consisted of a dark blue four-button sack coat with a turn-down collar, light blue trousers and a dark blue fatigue cap. Full dress in the form of single-breasted frock coat for infantry, artillery, and engineers and a short jacket for cavalry and light artillery was prescribed but rarely issued. At one time during the war the color of all trousers was ordered changed to dark blue, and stripes $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch for sergeants and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch for corporals were added, but these regulations do not appear to have been complied with to any great extent and the light blue trousers without welt or stripe continued in use throughout the war.

Officers wore a frock coat with shoulder straps, denoting their rank, and their trousers were dark blue and ornamented with a welt of gold or worsted cord of the color of their arm of the service. Their head dress was either the black felt hat, or the fatigue cap. Many officers, when in active service, wore a blouse similar to that worn by the men, and sky blue

trousers with the welt described above. The frock coat for officers had its buttons so arranged that even if the insignia of the shoulder straps could not be seen, the rank of the officer could be determined at a glance. All general officers wore a double-breasted coat; a major general having nine buttons in each row, placed by threes; a brigadier general, eight buttons, placed in pairs. Colonels, lieutenant colonels, and majors also wore double-breasted coats, but had only seven buttons in each row, placed at equal distances apart. The coat for captains and lieutenants was single-breasted and had nine buttons, with an equal distance between each button. All officers wore a sash which was passed twice around the waist and tied on the left side. For general officers it was buff, for surgeons, green, and for all other officers, crimson. A black leather sword belt, with two slings and a hook, from which the sword was suspended, when dismounted, was worn over the sash. The overcoat for officers was dark blue fastened with four frogs across the breast. To indicate rank, a knot of black silk braid, not exceeding one-eighth

of an inch in width, was placed upon both sleeves, just above the cuff, the different degrees being indicated in the following manner:

General	Five braids, double knot
Colonel	Five braids, single knot
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Four braids, single knot
Major	Three braids, single knot
Captain	Two braids, single knot
First Lieutenant.....	One braid, single knot
Second Lieutenant.....	Plain sleeve

Enlisted men had a sky blue overcoat with a cape reaching to the cuff.

Facings to indicate the arm of the service were the same as those now in use; namely, yellow for cavalry, sky blue for infantry, and scarlet for artillery. To further indicate the branch to which the soldier belonged, a bugle was worn upon the front of the cap by the infantry, crossed sabres by the cavalry, and crossed cannon by the artillery. Regimental numbers were placed above, or within, the cap device and a corps badge of colored cloth, which showed the army corps and division to which a soldier belonged, was displayed upon the flat top of the fatigue cap, or upon the side of the felt hat.

The uniforms of the Confederate States were grey throughout, the coats being the double-breasted style for both officers and enlisted men. Rank of officers was indicated by a knot of gold braid, which extended from the cuff to the bend of the elbow. General officers wore four braids; field officers, three; captains, two; and lieutenants, one. Further distinction was shown by devices worn upon the collar. Generals had a wreath inclosing three stars, all embroidered in gold; a colonel had three stars of gold arranged horizontally; a lieutenant colonel, two stars; a major, one star; a captain, three gold bars arranged horizontally; a first lieutenant, two gold bars; and a second lieutenant, one bar. Sergeants and corporals wore the same type of chevron as those in use in the United States Army. The facings of the Confederacy were buff, for general officers and staff departments, black for the medical corps, red for artillery, yellow for cavalry, and light blue for infantry.

Between the years of 1874 and 1880 the uniform of the United States Army underwent a number of important changes. The full dress

coats of all commissioned officers became double breasted and shoulder knots replaced epaulets for all except generals. The pad of the knot, like the field of the strap, was of the color of the service facing and besides its insignia of rank it contained the regimental number, or the staff device. At first the shako, which, however, was much lower in form than that formerly in use, was the head dress of the infantry and heavy artillery, but after the Franco-Prussian war the helmet became the universal head covering for all branches of the service. Mounted officers wore with it a plume which matched the color of their shoulder knots and had a gold helmet cord which was passed over and under the right shoulder and fastened to the top button on the left side of the coat. Dismounted officers wore a brass spike in place of the plume and did not have the cord. Sashes were no longer worn, except by generals, and the sword belt changed from black leather to gold, with silk facing colors. Trousers, except for general and staff department officers, were light blue and had a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch facing stripe down their outer seams.

Enlisted men wore the single-breasted frock coat, somewhat short in the case of mounted troops, and their helmets were either plumed or spiked, according to the unit to which they belonged. Their trousers were light blue and non-coms had stripes on them of the same width as now worn. The Signal Corps which was organized during the Civil War, now had the same uniform as that of the cavalry, except that their facings were orange instead of yellow.

In undress, both officers and men wore the dark blue five-buttoned blouse, and the natty forage cap. Generals and staff department officers in full dress wore the chapeau in place of the helmet and had dark blue trousers, without welt or stripe. Regimental Adjutants wore the aiguillette suspended from the right shoulder, the arm being passed through the loops and the ends attached to one of the buttons on the right breast. Dismounted officers had a straight, narrow-bladed, two-edged sword with knuckle bow and two small counter guards, while mounted officers used the sabre.

This style of uniform remained in vogue

until the Spanish American war, except that the undress blouse for officers became braided around the collar and bottom and down the breast and fastened with concealed buttons, and the fashion of the fatigue cap changed, for both officers and men, from the old model to one that was flat topped and of equal height all around.

During our short war with Spain, khaki uniforms for active service were prescribed and the drab campaign hat used for many years by our troops on the plains became exceedingly popular. Since this war our uniforms have undergone another change. The helmet and chapeau have completely disappeared and the cap, larger at the top than at the bottom, has become the universal head covering for all ranks. The form of the officer's frock coat has been altered, the collar decorated all around with gold braid, the insignia of rank transferred from the knot to the sleeves and the knot itself entirely altered in form. The coat of the enlisted men has become really a dress blouse, piped with service colored facings and ornamented with entirely useless

worsted helmet cords, which, of course, match the facings. The army now has three uniforms, known as full dress, dress, and service, and besides this the officers have a special social dress cut along the lines of civilian evening dress and a mess jacket which represents the dinner coat of civil life. The various insignia and facings in the United States Army today are as follows:

General Officers. Full dress coat. Double-breasted frock, collar ornamented with band of gold embroidered oak leaves extending all the way round; gold epaulets with coat of arms in gold in center of crescent, velvet cuff with band of gold oak leaves around top of it, with one or two silver stars above it according to rank. For all other officers, same as for general except that collar has two bands of gold embroidery around top and bottom, with a strip of cloth of color of service facing, between and sleeves are without velvet cuff and display the braided insignia of rank. The shoulder knot of braided gold wire cord, terminating at the shoulder and without any cloth pad at the end, is worn by all officers below the rank of

general. No devices of any sort are displayed upon this knot. Sleeve insignia of the different grades is as follows:

Colonel.....	A single knot of five strands of gold wire lace, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in width, extending from a gold band at the cuff nearly to the elbow
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Four strands
Major.....	Three strands
Captain.....	Two strands
First Lieutenant.....	One strand
Second Lieutenant.....	Only the band at the cuff.

Sleeve insignia for overcoats is the same as above, except that the ornamentation is of black mohair braid.

Generals wear two black bands upon cuff of overcoat with star, or stars, between.

Dress Coat. For general officers a double-breasted sack with gilt buttons. For all other officers a single-breasted sack, closing with a concealed flap, the coat trimmed with flat, black mohair braid, extending all around the bottom, up the front edges and around the collar. Shoulder straps are attached to this coat and the sword belt worn beneath; the hook from which the sabre is suspended being passed

through a slit in the left side. Insignia on shoulder straps is placed upon the field of the strap which matches the facings of the arm of the service. It is as follows:

Major General.....	Two silver stars
Brigadier General.....	One silver star
Colonel.....	One silver spread eagle
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	A silver leaf
Major.....	A gold leaf
Captain.....	Two silver bars
First Lieutenant.....	One silver bar
Second Lieutenant.....	A blank field

The devices of the officers below the rank of colonel are placed at each end of the strap, as are the silver stars of the major general.

Service Coat. Single-breasted, olive drab with outside pockets and fastened with five bronze buttons. Insignia of rank is the same as that displayed upon the shoulder strap, but the devices are attached to the end of the shoulder piece which is of the same color as the coat. Officers are allowed, in summer, to wear a white uniform cut like that of the blue dress, insignia with it being the same as that of the service uniforms. The overcoat is olive drab of ulster pattern, for all officers and men.

Full Dress and Dress Trousers. For general officers dark blue, two $\frac{1}{2}$ inch gold stripes one quarter of an inch apart for full dress, plain for dress. For officers of Staff Corps, same as general, except that they have only one stripe of gold braid and that is seven eighths of an inch wide. For officers of engineers, dark blue with stripes of scarlet, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, piped with white cord. For all other officers, for both full dress and dress, light blue with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch stripe of the color of their service facing, except infantry, which is white.

Service Trousers. Olive drab for all officers, without welt or stripe.

Full Dress and Dress Hat. For general officers dark blue cloth with turn down vizor, with arms of United States in golden embroidery in front; the cap to be encircled with gold oak leaves and the vizor ornament to be of the same design.

For all other Officers. The same as for general, except that the cap is encircled with two bands of gold braid with service colored silk between. Captains and lieutenants have a plain vizor.

Service Cap for all Officers. Olive drab with band of same colored braid around it, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and bronze coat of arms in front. A felt campaign hat is also worn with the service uniform.

The sword for all officers is the sabre, with German silver guard and steel scabbard; the sword knot is of gold and black silk, interwoven with acorn end for full dress and dress, and leather for service. The sword belt is gold for full dress and russet leather for dress and service. It is worn over the full dress and service coats and under the dress blouse. In service dress all officers wear the russet leather puttee. The social dress is dark blue throughout. Shoulder knots and gold sleeve insignia are worn with this uniform. The mess jacket reaches to the hips and is open in front. The same insignia is worn with this as for social dress. The facings of the different arms of the service are as follows:

General Officers.....	Dark blue
Engineers.....	Scarlet, piped with white
Signal Corps.....	Orange, piped with white
Ordnance.....	Black piped with scarlet
Medical Corps.....	Maroon

Quartermaster Department.	Buff
Cavalry.....	Yellow
Artillery.....	Scarlet
Infantry.....	Light blue (chevrons and trousers stripe white)

ENLISTED MEN.

Dress Coat. Dark blue, single-breasted with six buttons, piped with service facings. Breast cord, color of arm of service, attached to left shoulder, passing around neck, under right arm, across breast and fastened to left shoulder button.

Service Coat. Olive drab, or khaki, single breasted, with patch pockets and bronze buttons.

Dress Trousers. Sky blue, plain for privates, one-half-inch stripe, color of facing, for corporals, $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch stripe for sergeants.

Service Trousers and Breeches. Olive drab or khaki, without welt or stripe.

Dress Cap. Dark blue cloth, same pattern as that of officers, two service-facing stripes around top and bottom of band.

Service Cap and Campaign Hat. Of color of service uniform.

Unit Ornaments. These are brass for full

dress and bronze for service and are worn on the front of the cap and on the collar of the coat.

Cavalry.....	Crossed sabres
Artillery.....	Crossed cannon
Infantry.....	Crossed rifles
Engineers.....	Castle
Signal Corps.....	Crossed flags and torch
Ordnance Corps.....	Shell and flame
Hospital Corps.....	Caducens
Quartermaster's Dept.....	Sword and key crossed on a wheel, with spread eagle above.
Subsistence Dept.....	A crescent

Chevrons. Small sized, of the color of the facing for full dress (white for infantry) and of light brown for service, worn midway between the elbow and shoulder, point upwards.

Regimental Sergeant Major	Three bars and an arc of three bars.
Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.....	Three bars and a tie of three bars
Color Sergeant.....	Three bars and a star
Battalion Sergeant Major	Three bars and an arc of two bars
Chief Musician.....	Three bars and an arc of two bars with a bngle in center

Chief Trumpeter.....	Three bars and an arc of one bar with bugle in center
Ordnance Sergeant.....	Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing shell and flame
Sergeant of Ordnance.....	Same omitting arc
Hospital Corps Sergeants (First class).....	Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing caduceus.
Hospital Corps Sergeants (Second class).....	Same omitting arc
Master Signal Electricians.	Three bars and an arc of one bar, inclosing white silk forked lightning
First Class Sergeant, Signal Corps.....	Same, but with crossed flags and torch in place of lightning
Sergeant, Signal Corps....	Same omitting arc
First Sergeant.....	Three bars and a lozenge
Company Quartermaster Sergeant	Three bars and a tie of one bar
Stable Sergeant.....	Three bars and a horse's head
Sergeant	Three bars
Corporal	Two bars
Lance Corporal.....	One bar

Service stripes of the color of the arm of the service in which the soldier served are worn diagonally across the sleeve of the dress coat, below the elbow. To indicate service in war, the stripe is of white cloth piped with the facings of the branch of the army in which the

wearer served. Service stripes are worn by both non-commissioned officers and privates.

WORLD WAR

When the United States declared war upon Germany in 1917, we had a regular army, and a national guard which was subject to the call of the President. Both of the forces were at once mobilized and recruited to full war strength. We had also a limited number of officers of the United States Reserve and they were also called at once into service. It was evident that a much larger army than this would be required, and the selective draft system was adopted. Before the men could be drafted, however, quarters had to be prepared for them, and additional officers trained to command them. The latter need was met by organizing officers' training camps in various parts of the country, where several thousand men, selected largely from amongst college graduates and non-commissioned officers of the national guard, were given an intensive training of three months duration and then commis-

sioned in the Officers Reserve Corps. Numbers of regular army sergeants whose years of service had fitted them for higher commands were also commissioned, so that when, in the fall of our first year in the war, the draftees were ordered to their training camps, we had the officers necessary to make them over into soldiers. Meantime several divisions of regular army and national guard troops had already been sent to France, where later they were to give a glorious account of themselves, and help our gallant allies in smashing the Hun.

The uniforms of our troops in the World War did not differ greatly from those immediately preceding it. Service uniform, either olive drab or khaki, was the only one worn, all other uniforms being forbidden during the continuance of hostilities. During the first year of the war, officers of the regular army wore the letters U. S. on the collar of the coat in front of their arm of the service device, and officers of the reserve, the letters U. S. R. in the same position, but in 1918 this was changed so that all officers wore the letters U. S. Enlisted men wore a bronze button on either side

of the collar, the one on the right side containing the letters U. S. and the one on the left the device of the arm of the service to which the wearer belonged. Although the olive drab service cap was worn to some extent by both officers and enlisted men, the wide brimmed, soft crowned campaign hat was at first the almost universal head dress for all ranks. This was worn, cowboy fashion, dented in four places, and except for officers, had a cord of the color of the service facing. A leather strap passed under the chin. For officers of all grades and branches, the hat cord was of gold, and black silk, interwoven. Although this hat was excellent for open warfare, it was not well adapted for trench work, and so a soft vizorless and brimless cap was prescribed, which fitted closely to the head and had side flaps which in cold weather could be turned down over the ears. This was known as the oversea cap. Officers wore the insignia of their rank on the left side of the cap, which was piped to show the arm of the service to which the wearer belonged; enlisted men wore their arm of service button instead of insignia, and their caps

were not piped. For active duty in France, a steel helmet was issued, having a rounding top and small, slightly sloping brim. A leather strap passed under the chin. Gas masks were carried by all persons at the front. They were contained in khaki bags and were suspended over the chest by a web belt passing around the neck.

In 1917 a second lieutenant wore no insignia of rank on his coat, except the band of tan colored braid which was the mark of an officer, but in 1918 a gold bar was added to his shoulder piece. His overcoat also received a knot of a single strand of braid, which, however, was tan in color instead of black, as worn by other officers. During the first year of the war, non-commissioned officers wore chevrons upon both arms, but the following year, an order was issued stating that the chevron was to be worn upon the right arm only. Wound and service chevrons were worn, point down, by both officers and enlisted men entitled to them on the lower part of the sleeve about four inches from the end.

Wound Chevron. For a wound received in

action, a single stripe chevron of gold lace, slightly larger than a non-commissioned officer's chevron, worn on the right sleeve. For additional wounds received in different actions, additional stripes were worn.

War Service Chevron. For each six months of foreign service, a gold stripe identical with that of the wound chevron, worn on the left sleeve.

Home Service Chevron. For each six months of home service, a silver stripe worn on the left arm.

A sky blue cloth chevron of a single stripe was worn on the left arm by those who had served less than six months abroad.

Discharge Chevron. Enlisted men upon being honorably discharged, were authorized to wear, upon the left arm, a scarlet chevron of a single stripe, point upward, midway between the elbow and the shoulder. They had the right to wear their uniform for three months after discharge.

Shirt. When the olive drab shirt was worn without the coat, officers wore the insignia of their rank upon the collar, and enlisted men

upon the sleeve. With this dress, a plain black four-in-hand tie was worn.

Overcoat. Although the double-breasted ulster type of overcoat was the one in general use throughout the war, officers, when climatic conditions made it advisable, were sometimes permitted to wear a short double-breasted, olive-drab coat, lined with sheepskin, and having a six-inch rolling, sheepskin collar, dyed beaver shade. Short olive-drab coats of the mackinaw type were also issued to certain classes of enlisted men, such as motorcyclists and transport drivers.

Olive-drab sweaters with standing collar were worn, when needed, over the shirt by both officers and enlisted men. No insignia of any sort was displayed upon them. Tan driving gloves, or olive-drab woolen gloves were worn by both officers and enlisted men. The sword belts of officers serving abroad had a leather strap which passed over the right shoulder. Swords were not carried by dismounted officers upon active service and were not as a rule worn by officers or enlisted men either abroad or at home.

In order to give adequate rank to the chief officers of our army, which by the end of the war numbered four million men, nearly half of whom were in France, Congress restored the grades of general and lieutenant-general. For the former grade, the insignia was four silver stars; for the latter grade, a large silver star, placed midway between two smaller stars.

Decorations. On Jan. 12, 1918, the following decorations were authorized to be awarded for military service against an armed enemy under circumstances which did not justify the award of the medal of honor. They were awarded to both officers and enlisted men.

Distinguished-service Cross. A bronze cross with an eagle in the center suspended from a blue ribbon having a narrow edging of red and white upon both sides.

Distinguished-service Medal. A bronze medal and a ribbon of appropriate design.

Campaign badges were also issued for the various campaigns in which our troops participated and Congress also authorized the acceptance by members of our forces of decorations conferred upon them by the governments of

our allies. Members of the Red Cross wore a brassard of white cloth with a red cross, on the left upper arm; members of military police wore one of blue denim with the letters M. P. in white, on the upper right arm.

Army aviators were at first a part of the Signal Corps, but were afterwards organized as a separate corps. They wore a silver-embroidered, double-winged shield upon the left breast. All aviators were commissioned officers. Enlisted men of the air service wore white crossed propellers upon a field of dark blue, on the right sleeve, directly below the shoulder.

Army nurses (female) wore the regular nurse's uniform indoors. Their outdoor uniform consisted of a navy blue skirt, blouse, overcoat and hat. On either side of the collar of the coat were the letters U. S. and the device of the medical corps. A white or navy blue waist with a plain black four-in-hand tie was authorized for wear when climatic conditions made this advisable. The hat was flat-topped and broad-brimmed, and was straw in summer and felt in winter.

Telephone operators (female) were a part of the signal corps. Their uniform was composed of a dark blue skirt, white or dark blue waist, black four-in-hand tie, dark blue coat and dark blue overseas cap. They wore the crossed flags and torch of their corps upon the left side of the cap and the same device upon both sides of the collar of their coat, having the letters U. S. in front. On the left arm they wore a white brassard with a telephone displayed thereon in dark blue.

Authorized workers of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, the Salvation Army and other organizations recognized by the War Department wore practically the same uniform as that of our troops, with the device of their organization displayed upon it, usually upon the upper right arm.

Ambulance drivers (female) wore an olive-drab skirt, leather puttees, an olive-drab, single-breasted frock coat and an olive-drab cap shaped like the oversea cap, but flat on top. On the front of the cap and on the right arm was a small red cross. A waist belt of tan leather was also worn.

Each division of our army had a separate device which was worn upon the left arm, immediately below the shoulder, by both officers and enlisted men. These devices were not, however, in general use until the latter part of the war.

The marines who formed a part of our fighting land forces wore a uniform similar to that of the army, but of a slightly darker and greener shade of drab. The front of their cap, the service hat, and steel helmet, bore the device of their corps, an eagle-surmounted globe and an anchor.

CHAPTER V

GREAT BRITAIN

THE earliest military costume worn by English troops which was in any way distinctive of the country was the white coat with the red cross upon the back and breast. This early form of uniform, if it may be so called, was common during the Middle Ages, and was usually worn by men-at-arms and archers. The Scots at this period favored a blue tunic upon which was displayed the X-shaped cross of St. Andrew. In 1485, Henry VII organized the yeomen of the guard, which may be considered as the first formation of a regular standing military force in England. What the uniform of this corps was is not stated, but in the reign of Henry VIII it became scarlet, ornamented with black velvet and gold and has remained ever since unchanged. It is still the dress of the "Beef Eaters" who guard

the Tower of London and forms a curious contrast to the serviceable khaki of the present day. These yeomen of the guard are said to have been the first English troops to use the red coat, which has since become the standard color for the British soldier. White coats, however, did not altogether disappear until a much later period. In the latter part of Henry VIII's reign, some of his troops were directed to wear a blue coat, trimmed with scarlet, and parti-colored hose, the right leg being scarlet and the left leg blue with a red stripe down the outer side.

During the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the infantry wore blue or green coats and the artillery red. Officers were distinguished from men by sashes worn around the waist. Half armor was quite generally worn in active service by knights and nobles at this period, and it remained in use until the early part of the eighteenth century. The steel cap, buff coat, top boots and steel cuirass was usually the dress of the cavalry under Charles I and Oliver Cromwell.

The present Household Troops, the First

and Second Life Guards, the Dragoon Guards, and the Grenadier and Coldstream Guards were organized by Charles II. Personal badges of rank existed before the establishment of the standing army, but after the restoration of Charles II we begin to find regulations regarding them. At this time it was ordered that a captain of horse be armed cap-a-pied with plumes on his head and his horse's head (color not stated) and that he was to carry a white truncheon charged on his right thigh. A lieutenant of horse was to be armed to the knee and carry a truncheon of different design from that of a captain. In the Foot Guards a captain wore a gilt gorget and carried a pike; a lieutenant had a steel gorget studded with gold and bore a partisan; and an ensign had a gorget of silver and a half pike. Sergeants carried halberds. Field officers do not appear to have had any especially distinctive marks to indicate their grade. General officers wore body armor and carried short batons. A type of epaulet, formed by bows of ribbon (color not stated), worn on the right shoulder only, was in use as an insignia of rank for officers from about 1660 to 1700.

In the reign of Queen Anne, when Marlborough was winning his great victories, armor, except for cavalry, was completely discarded and the infantryman wore a scarlet cutaway coat, buff breeches, long black leggins coming well above the knee, and a cocked hat. Officers wore a wide brimmed hat ornamented with feathers, or the same type of head dress as that worn by the men. The flowing wig and the pigtail belong to this period.

Wings of cloth with scalloped ends ornamented with gold or silver lace came into vogue as a badge for officers, early in the eighteenth century. They were worn on both shoulders and remained in use in certain branches of the service for nearly a hundred years. Sashes, probably red in color, and fringed with gold or silver, were worn around the waist by all officers during both the periods of the ribbon epaulet and the wing.

Epaulets of gold or silver made their appearance about 1750. They were worn either singly or in pairs, according to rank, and were without any distinctive devices. The author has been unable to discover any regulations

regarding them, but it is probable that general and field officers wore two, captains one on the right shoulder and subalterns one on the left shoulder. This fashion of wearing one or two epaulets, according to rank, continued to be practiced until about 1830. The bearskin hat became the military headdress for the heavy infantry in the reign of George III but about 1800 was replaced by the shako. A general order issued May 4, 1796, prescribes that all officers of the infantry of the line shall, in the future, have the different articles of their regimental dress here specified made according to the following directions:

A crimson and gold cord round the hat with crimson and gold rosettes brought to the edge of the brim. The sword to have a brass guard, pommel and shell; gilt with gold, with the grip of twisted silver wire; the blade to be straight, to be at least an inch broad at the shoulder and thirty-two inches in length. The sword knot to be crimson and gold in stripes. The gorget to be gilt with gold, with the king's cypher and crown and to be worn with a ribbon and a rosette at each end, of the color of

the regimental facing. The Dress Regulations of 1831 prescribe the following insignia of rank for commissioned officers:

- Field Marshal**.....Scarlet double-breasted coat with two rows of buttons of nine each; embroidered collar and cuff. Gold epaulets with embroidered strap and crescent and a device of two batons and a crown upon the strap
- General**Same coat as for a field marshal; epaulets to have crossed sword and baton, surmounted by a crown.
- Lieutenant General**.....Same coat as that of a general, except that buttons are placed by threes and there is no embroidery upon the cuff
- Major General**.....Same coat, except that it has ten buttons arranged by twos and the cuff is blue embroidered with gold. Same device upon the epaulets
- Brigadier General**.....Same coat as that of a major general omitting the embroidery upon the cuff. Epaulets are without device
- Colonel of Staff**.....Scarlet single-breasted coat, nine buttons equal distances apart, blue collar and cuffs, gold epaulets without device.

Aid-de-Camp to King..... Same as for colonel of staff,
 except that epaulets show
 garter badge with W. R.
 in center, surmounted by
 a crown

Field Officers of Cavalry have upon the strap
 of the epaulet the following devices:

Colonel.....Crown and Star
 Lieutenant Colonel.....Crown
 Major.....Star

The epaulets of captains and lieutenants to
 be without device, but all officers to wear
 epaulets upon both shoulders. Infantry, Foot
 Guards, Field Officers, Captains and Subal-
 terns are to have distinctions in respect to the
 size and shape of the bullion for the three
 ranks, all to wear the badge of their regiment
 in silver upon the gold of the strap.

Regimental Devices.

Grenadier Guards.....W. R. with crown above and
 grenade below
 Coldstream Guards.....Star of Garter with crown
 above and rose below
 Scotch Fusiliers.....St. Andrew's star with
 crown above and thistle
 below

Infantry of the Line. The epaulets of field
 officers consist of a plain gold lace and solid

gold crescent, the king's cypher to be embroidered upon the strap. The bullion of a colonel and lieutenant colonel to be $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, that of a major, 3 inches in depth. For captains, gold lace and silk stripes of color of regimental facing with solid crescent and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch bullion. For subalterns: Same as for captains, except that bullion is smaller. Officers of flank companies to wear wings instead of epaulets.

Light Infantry and Fusiliers. Field officers to wear same epaulets as for Infantry of the Line, all other officers wings.

Highland Regiments. Same as for Infantry of the Line, with the addition of a thistle to the strap of the epaulet.

In 1846 a field marshal wore a scarlet, double-breasted coat with blue collars and cuff embroidered all around. In place of epaulets he had an aiguillette on the right shoulder. The insignia for other general officers remained unchanged. The devices of crown and star, crown, or star, were added to the epaulets of all field officers, without regard to arm of service. Captains and lieutenants of light infantry continued to wear wings.

In 1855 epaulets and wings were abolished and badges of rank were displayed upon each side of the gold oak leaf embroidered collar of the coat, near the front. The various grades were designated in the following manner:

Field Marshal.....	Two crossed batons of crimson velvet on a wreath of silver laurel
General.....	Silver crown and star
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Silver crown
Major General.....	Silver star
Brigadier General.....	Crown and star in silver upon a collar of plain gold

General officers wore upon the left shoulder a double gold cord under which the sash was passed.

Field Officers. Lace around the top and bottom of the collar and the following devices:

Colonel.....	Crown and star
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Crown
Major.....	Star

Line Officers. Lace around top of collar and the following devices:

Captain.....	Crown and star
Lieutenant.....	Crown
Ensign.....	Star

This insignia was in use during both the Crimean War and the Indian Mutiny.

In 1864 the same regulations were in force except that the coats of all officers were made single-breasted. No important changes were made in the uniforms of officers until 1883, when badges of rank were again transferred to the shoulder, the shoulder knot, similar in form to that in present use, taking the place of the epaulet. It was at this time that stars became the insignia of captains and lieutenants. The badges of rank prescribed by the regulations of that year were as follows:

Field Marsbal.....	Crossed batons on a wreath of silver with a crown above
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Crossed sword and baton with crown above
Major General.....	Crossed sword and baton with star above
Brigadier General.....	Crossed sword and baton
Colonel.....	Crown with two stars be- low
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Crown with one star below
Major.....	Crown
Captain.....	Two stars
Lieutenant.....	One star
Second Lieutenant.....	No device

In 1902 the insignia of a captain was

changed to three stars, that of a lieutenant to two stars and that of second lieutenant to one star, the insignia for the other grades remaining unchanged, and these regulations are in force at the present day. With their mess jackets, officers, except those of special regiments, do not wear knots but display their badges of rank upon shoulder pieces of cloth. The service dress for all branches of the army is a dark olive drab, the coat for all ranks being single-breasted, with bronze or brass buttons and patch pockets. Rank badges of worsted embroidery are worn upon the cuff, which, except in Highland regiments, consists of a vertical piece, the rear edge three pointed, and the whole traced all around with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch worsted lace. This cuff is placed forward from the center of the sleeve and over bands of worsted lace which completely encircle the arm, the number of bands for the different grades being as follows:

Colonel.....	Four rows of lace with five tracing braid between them
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Three rows of lace, four of tracing braid

Major.....	Three rows of lace with tracing braid between them
Captain.....	Two rows of lace
Lieutenant.....	One row of lace

In the Highland Regiments the cuff is of gauntlet form of the same number of braids of lace, however, as that worn in other branches of the service. Badges of rank are placed below this cuff, the device which is first upon the shoulder knot being nearest the back of the sleeve. General officers wear their badges of rank in gilt metal upon the shoulder.

Non-commissioned officers now wear one chevron on the right arm point downwards, extending from seam to seam and placed midway between the elbow and the shoulder. The author has been unable to ascertain exactly when they were adopted, but they have been in use for at least twenty-five years. A sergeant has three stripes of gold, a lance sergeant three stripes of worsted, a corporal two stripes of worsted and a lance sergeant one stripe of worsted. Sergeants and lance sergeants in full dress also wear a worsted crimson sash across the breast, the sash passing over the right shoulder. A sergeant major does not wear a

chevron, but has a crown on the right sleeve, directly above the cuff. Facings in the British Army are according to the individual regiments and not according to the arm of the service. The uniform varies greatly in the different corps but the single-breasted, scarlet tunic, dark blue trousers, and blue cloth helmet of the infantry of the line is the one which is most commonly seen. Guards and Fusileers wear the bearskin in place of the helmet. The Highland Regiments have a short scarlet coat, plaid skirt of regimental pattern, fur sporran, short stockings, white leggins, and a feather bonnet. Rifle regiments are clad in dark green throughout. The artillery have a dark blue uniform, that of the Royal Horse Artillery consisting of a short jacket heavily braided across the breast with yellow, riding breeches, knee boots and a busby; that of the foot branch of the service being similar in cut to that of the infantry, faced with red. In the cavalry the Life Guards have a red coat, white breeches, top boots and a steel cuirass and helmet, and the Horse Guards the same uniform, except that the coat is dark blue. Hussars have a

braided coat, busby, riding breeches, and knee boots, the color of the uniform differing according to regiment. Lancers have a double-breasted coat with a different colored breast piece and the head dress is the uhlan helmet. In most lancer regiments the coats are blue. Dragoon Guards and Dragoons have a single-breasted red coat, dark blue trousers and a steel helmet with plume. The Scots Greys wear a bearskin in place of the helmet. Officers in most branches of the service when in full dress wear a crimson sash around the waist, passed over the sword belt and tied on the left side.

DECORATIONS

Decorations. Medals are worn in full dress on the left breast, suspended from a single bar, overlapping if necessary, on a line between the first and second buttons of the coat. In service dress they are not worn but instead a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ribbon of each decoration or medal is stitched to the coat, side by side, in the same position as described above, arranged in as many rows as may be necessary.

The two best known military decorations are

the Distinguished Service Order and the Victoria Cross. The Distinguished Service Order, instituted in 1886, is for officers only. The cross is white enamel, edged with gold and having a red center with gold crown surrounded with a wreath of green laurel. The ribbon is red, bordered with light blue. The Victoria Cross, instituted in 1856, is awarded to both officers and enlisted men for deeds of personal bravery. Its cross is bronze and its ribbon, red for the army, and blue for the navy. Service medals, usually of silver, circular in form and about the size of our half dollar, are given to all officers and men who participate in campaigns. Silver bars, worn on the ribbon, are granted for each battle. Each service medal has a distinctive ribbon.

THE INDIAN ARMY

Native troops form a large portion of the army which guards England's possessions in the Far East, and with the exception of the Mutiny, have always proved loyal and efficient. Even in those terrible days, many native sol-

diers remained true to their sworn allegiance and did noble service in helping stamp out that carnival of blood. As now organized, they are represented in every arm of the service and are officered in part by white men and in part by men of their own race. As a matter of precaution, however, no native officer is allowed to hold a higher rank than that of major. Non-commissioned officers in Indian regiments are natives. Although native officers and non-commissioned officers wear the same insignia of rank in their respective grades as those worn by their white comrades, their titles are Indian instead of English. These titles and the English grades to which they correspond are as follows:

Rissaldar Major (cavalry)	Major
Subedar Major (infantry and artillery).....	Major
Rissaldar (cavalry).....	Captain
Subedar (infantry and ar- tillery)	Captain
Jemedar (all branches)....	Lieutenant
Kot Duffadar (cavalry)....	Sergeant-Major
Havildar Major (infantry and artillery).....	Sergeant-Major
Havildar (infantry and ar- tillery)	Sergeant
Duffadar (cavalry).....	Sergeant

Naique (infantry).....	Corporal
Las Duffadar (cavalry and artillery).....	Corporal
Las Naique (infantry and artillery)	Lance Corporal

When the war with Germany broke out, the English had a small but highly trained regular army which was scattered throughout the globe, and a territorial organization similar to our militia. That part of the regular army which was stationed in the British Isles was at once sent to France, where against terrific odds, they upheld the best traditions of their service, and contributed largely in the stopping of Von Kluck's drive.

The territorials were at once called to the colors and new units were formed, all being recruited up to full war strength as speedily as possible. Britain's colonies also rallied to her support and sent large contingents of troops to aid her in her fight against the Hun. India proved her loyalty also, and native troops fought bravely for the Union Jack.

The uniforms worn by British troops in the World War did not differ greatly from the service dress previously described. The High-

land regiments retained their kilts, which, however, were olive-drab in color, rather than that of the regimental tartan. The style of coat for the enlisted man remained unchanged, but that for all officers had a turn-back collar similar to that of a civilian coat, and had only four buttons instead of five.

General officers wore a gorget patch of scarlet two and one half inches long and one and one quarter inches wide, pointed at the end, with a narrow gold stripe along the center and a small gold button near the point. A patch was worn upon each lapel.

Staff Officers wore the same gorget patch except that the center stripe was of silk instead of gold.

Officers of the Army Service Corps, Army Medical Service, Ordnance Department and Pay Department had blue gorget patches instead of scarlet.

All officers wore a drab shirt and a four-in-hand tie of the same color. The caps of general and staff officers had a band of color to match the gorget. General officers and certain staff officers wore the insignia of their rank on the shoulder instead of the cuff.

Dismounted officers and men wore an olive drab spiral puttee, while mounted officers and men had either the leather puttee or the riding boot, both being of tan leather.

All officers wore the Sam Browne tan leather belt with a supporting strap over the shoulder.

Swords were not carried by officers except upon occasions of ceremony. When worn, they were usually thrust through a throg attached to the belt, although some mounted officers passed them through a slit in the left-hand side of the saddle cloth, behind the saddle. As a general rule, dismounted officers carried a cane, usually of light colored wood and having a curved handle, while mounted officers usually carried a riding crop.

The overcoat for both officers and men was olive-drab and of ulster pattern. For mounted troops it was shorter than for foot soldiers. All officers wore their badges of rank in gilt metal upon the shoulder pieces of the overcoat.

Steel helmets came into use during the second year of the war, and were worn by both officers and men on active service in France. They were similar in form to those worn by our

troops. Gas masks also formed part of the military equipment at the front.

Canadian troops usually combined the maple leaf with their regimental badge and had the word "Canada" in brass letters on the end of their shoulder straps. Australian, New Zealand and South African troops when not wearing the steel helmet, wore a campaign hat with an indentation down the middle, sometimes having the brim turned up and fastened to the crown upon the right side. Native East Indian troops, although clad in olive drab like the rest of the army, wore the turban for a head dress. Insignia of rank for all Colonial troops was the same as that for the British army.

CHAPTER VI

FRANCE AND SPAIN

FRANCE

THE early uniforms of the French army appear to have been white and we know that some at least of the regiments which accompanied Lafayette to this country to aid Washington in our struggle against Great Britain were dressed in that color. The insignia of rank for officers was probably epaulets, worn in much the same manner as in our own army but the author is unable to state authoritatively that such was the fact. The Swiss Guard of Louis XVI, who fell in the defence of that kind hearted but weak monarch, wore red cutaway coats, faced with black velvet and ornamented with white or silver braid, white vests, breeches, and leggins. The head covering for the men was a bearskin hat with a white plume on the left side, and for the

officers, a three cornered hat with a silver cockade. Privates and sergeants wore white worsted epaulets, and officers epaulets of gold, and a gilt gorget.

The National Guard who stormed the Bastille on July 14, 1789, had for their uniform a bearskin hat, a blue coat faced with silver, with white epaulets upon the shoulders, a red vest, and white breeches and leggins. In the early days of the Republic, the cocked hat with the red, white and blue cockade, for the men, and plume for officers, was the favorite head dress for nearly all soldiers, but when Napoleon became emperor, we find the tall bearskin worn upon the heads of the best of his infantry. Uniform coats under the Republic were usually dark blue faced with white and having red cuffs and this style of dress retained its popularity under the Empire. Breeches, leggins and vests were usually white; mounted officers wearing boots when on active service. Gold epaulets were worn upon both shoulders by all officers but in the case of captains and subalterns only the left epaulet was fringed. Field officer's epaulets were without distinctive

devices but those of generals were marked in the following manner :

Marshal of France.....Four gold stars
General of Division.....Three stars
General of Brigade.....Two stars

The gilt gorget was worn by officers of infantry and artillery. The sword belt was usually of white leather and was worn below the rather short vest, passing beneath the tails of the coat. In the case of dismounted officers, it had a frog on the left side through which the sword was passed.

Between the fall of Napoleon and the present day the uniform of the French Army underwent many changes until it attained its present form. Blue and red are the colors of the modern Army of France and nearly all its uniforms are composed of these colors. Infantry of the line have a dark blue coat with red worsted epaulets, red trousers without welt or stripe, and a red-topped, blue-banded, visored cap, ornamented with a blue pompon. The spahis, officers and men, wear scarlet coats and light blue trousers, these being the only red coats seen in the French Army. Cuirassiers

and dragoons wear dark blue coats, steel helmets with black horse-hair plume hanging down behind and a red upright plume on the left side, and red breeches with a narrow blue stripe. The epaulets of the cuirassiers are red, of the dragoons white. Hussars have a light blue coat and shako, and red trousers with light blue stripe. The coats of the dragoons have rows of black braid across the breast, those of the cuirassiers are plain. Artillery have a dark blue uniform throughout, with red facings, the coats of both officers and men being braided across the breast. The Republican Guard wear a dark blue coat and light blue trousers with a dark blue stripe. The head dress for mounted men is the dragoon helmet, for foot soldiers the light blue shako with a red pompon. Both officers and men wear the number of their regiment, or the device of their staff department, upon the standing collar of the coat.

Insignia of rank is displayed upon the sleeves of the coat, and upon the cap. It is also shown in the form of epaulet. General officers in full dress have a double-breasted blue coat, a chapeau, white trousers and knee boots. Epaulets

having three silver stars for a division general and two silver stars for a brigadier general are worn with this uniform, and a red sash passes over the right shoulder (under the epaulet) and is secured on the left side. The collar and cuffs are embroidered with gold oak leaves all the way around. In service dress these officers have a dark blue blouse with five frogs of black mohair braid across the breast, red cap, red trousers with broad black stripe, and knee boots.

Infantry officers have a plain, single-breasted, dark blue tunic with red collar, a red-topped, blue-banded cap, and red trousers, ornamented with a black stripe; artillery officers have their coats braided across the breast like those of the men, but the coats of the officers of cavalry are like those of the infantry in form, but differ in color and facings, according to classification of service, those of the heavy cavalry being dark blue and those of the light cavalry light blue.

A sword belt of black leather with but a single sling and no hook is worn under the coat, by both officers and men.

CAP INSIGNIA. *General Officers.* Gold oak leaves around band, three vertical stripes of gold on front, back and each side, forming a knot on top.

Colonel.....	Five horizontal and three vertical stripes
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Three gold and two silver horizontal stripes and two gold and one silver vertical stripes
Major.....	Four gold horizontal and three vertical stripes
Captain.....	Three gold horizontal and two vertical stripes
Lieutenant.....	Two gold horizontal stripes and one vertical stripe
Sous Lieutenant.....	One gold horizontal and one gold vertical stripe

The horizontal stripes on all caps pass completely around the band, the vertical stripes are on the front, rear and sides and unite in the form of a knot on the top of the cap.

SLEEVE INSIGNIA. *General Officers. Full Dress.* Gold oak leaf embroidery encircling the cuff. *Service Dress.* A knot of five strands of black braid with two or three silver stars displayed thereon, according to rank.

Officers of infantry, engineers, spahis and of the Republican Guard, straight gold stripes,

encircling the cuff; officers of cuirassiers, dragons, chasseurs à cheval, hussars, chasseurs d'Afrique, zephirs, and of the gendarmerie, straight silver stripes; officers of zouaves, turcos and artillery, gold stripes arranged in the form of a knot.

Colonel.....	Five stripes
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Three gold and two silver, or the reverse.
Major.....	Four stripes
Captain.....	Three stripes
Lieutenant.....	Two stripes
Sous Lieutenant.....	One stripe

SHOULDER INSIGNIA. *General Officers.* Two gold epaulets with the stars of their rank within the crescents.

Colonel.....	Two gold or silver epaulets, according to arm of service
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Two epaulets, the top of silver and the fringe of gold
Major.....	An epaulet on the right shoulder and a contre epaulet on the left
Captain.....	Two epaulets
Lieutenant.....	An epaulet upon the left shoulder and a contre epaulet upon the right
Sous Lieutenant.....	An epaulet upon the right shoulder and a contre epaulet upon the left

A contre epaulet is an epaulet without fringe. Epaulets differ in form according to rank, those of captains and subalterns having a longer, but less thick fringe than those of officers of higher rank. No epaulets, save those of general officers, bear any devices.

Non-commissioned Officers. Insignia of rank is worn by non-commissioned officers in the form of a diagonal stripe, placed above the cuff and extending across about four fifths of the width of the sleeve.

Sergeant Major.....	Two gold or silver stripes, according to arm of ser- vice
Sergeant.....	One gold or silver stripe
Corporal.....	Two red or yellow stripes

Corporals of turcos, chasseurs à pied, chasseurs d'Afrique, and spahis have yellow stripes, all others have red stripes. First-class privates wear a single red or yellow stripe.

The world owes much to gallant France, who, with the assistance of a comparatively few British regulars, stopped the first mad rush of the Germans, hurled them back almost from the gates of Paris and held them at bay

until her allies could come to her assistance. Had it not been for the superb fighting qualities of her soldiers, and the matchless leadership of her generals, the Kaiser's dream of world conquest might have come true.

When the war burst with startling suddenness upon amazed Europe, the French troops mobilized at once, and threw themselves across the path of the invader. The defence of heroic Belgium gave them time to effect their mobilization and enabled them to rush men, guns and supplies to the threatened points, although the leeway was fearfully short.

The uniforms of the French army during the first year of the war were soon found to be illy adapted to modern conditions, the red trousers of the infantry especially being visible from enemy observation balloons and aëroplanes at a considerable distance, but France was fighting for her very life, and was unable to effect any changes in the clothing of her troops until the British had raised, trained, and transported an army large enough to take over a part of her line and thus afford her a much needed relief.

For the first two years of the war, therefore, the uniform of the greater part of the French army consisted of a red-topped blue-banded cap, a light blue overcoat and red trousers, and this uniform did not entirely disappear back of the lines throughout the war. Eventually, however, the French were able to effect some much needed changes in the garb of her fighting men, and her new service uniform with which by 1918 all of her first line troops were supplied was both handsome and suited to the needs of modern warfare. The color was horizon blue for all branches of the service, except that khaki was adopted for colonial troops. The coat, of a universal pattern, was a single-breasted sack for both officers and men. The trousers were long for unmounted and short for mounted troops. They were secured with worsted spiral or tan leather puttees, after the English fashion. The cap was straight-sided and flat-topped, and in case of officers was braided with gold or silver, according to arm of service and rank. In battle areas a steel helmet was worn, which was rather shallow, had a small ridge along the top, and was turned down like a visor in front and rear.

The overcoat was double-breasted for infantry and single-breasted for cavalry. In the case of the infantry, it was made to button back away from the knees, so as to allow greater freedom in marching.

Insignia of rank in the case of officers was changed, except in the case of generals, to short horizontal stripes of gold or silver worn upon the cuff of each sleeve. The number of stripes remained unchanged, but in the case of officers above the rank of captain, there was a small space between the third and fourth stripes. General officers wore silver stars upon the cuff, according to rank.

Non-commissioned officers wore an oblique stripe about twice as long as that of officers upon the cuff, the color and arrangement remaining unchanged.

Officers wore the Sam Browne tan leather belt with the single supporting strap. The Croix de Guerre was awarded to both officers and enlisted men for bravery in action or other service of exceptional merit. It was a bronze medal in the form of a Maltese cross with two crossed swords. The ribbon was green with five red stripes.

SPAIN

During the Middle Ages, Spain was one of the great powers of Europe and her soldiers proved their courage and skill upon many a hard-fought battlefield. Her pikemen had the reputation of being well nigh invincible and her fleets were seen upon every sea. She held vast colonial possessions and was an extremely rich and powerful nation. Since then she has sunk to the level of a third rate power, but her soldiers and sailors are still brave fighters, although often illy fed and insufficiently equipped.

The Spanish Army as it exists today consists of seven army corps totalling about seventy regiments of infantry, thirty of cavalry and twenty-five of artillery, besides the usual staff troops. The uniform, with some exceptions, is dark blue for infantry and artillery and light blue for cavalry. Infantry have red trousers with a black stripe; artillery, blue trousers with a red stripe; cavalry, except dragoons, light blue trousers with white or yellow stripes. Most trouser stripes are double for both officers and men. The head dress of the lancers,

dragoons, and king's escort is the steel helmet with spike and falling plume; for the hussars and mounted jagers, the shako; and for all other branches of the service a rather high-crowned flat-topped cap, ornamented with a short erect plume, or a pompon. General officers in full dress have a blue helmet with white plume, a single-breasted dark blue tunic, with gold collar and epaulets, dark blue trousers with gold stripe, and a red sash, worn over the right shoulder and around the waist and tied on the left side. In service uniform the white hat replaces the helmet, the trousers are red without stripes, gold shoulder cords take the place of epaulets and the sash passes only around the waist. The general staff have a white cap with short blue plume, dark blue single-breasted tunic, dark blue trousers with light blue stripe, and a light blue sash, worn around the waist and tied on the right side. The coats of infantry officers are dark blue with seven rows of black braid across the breast and three rows of buttons and their cap is grey-brown with a red plume. The men wear the same type of uniform except that their coats

are not braided across the breast and have red or green shoulder pieces and collars.

The lancer uniform is light blue throughout faced with white, the coats of both officers and men being double-breasted. The dragoons and mounted jagers have the same uniform as that of the lancers except that the trousers of the former are red with light blue stripes, and the head dress of the latter is the shako, instead of the helmet. All hussar jackets are braided across the breast with gold or yellow braid. The color of the Prince's Regiment is light blue throughout, that of the Regiment de Pavia is red for the coat and light blue for the trousers. The artillery uniform consists of a white cap with red plume, blue single-breasted coat and blue trousers with red stripe. Overcoats are light blue for cavalry and dark blue for all other branches of the service. Sword belts are worn underneath the coat, the swords of the infantry and artillery officers being attached to a short sling, passed through a slit in the left side; swords of other officers, and of enlisted men armed with that weapon being allowed to hang below the coat.

Insignia of rank is worn on the cuffs of the coat by both officers and non-commissioned officers in the form of gold, silver or worsted embroidery extending across the top and down the back of the cuff. Except in the case of generals, stars are worn above or below the embroidery to further distinguish the different grades. Officers of the general staff, infantry, artillery, medical corps, pay corps and carabinieri have gold-embroidered cuffs, officers of lancers, dragoons, mounted jagers, and transport corps have silver instead of gold. The hussars have a special form of sleeve decoration consisting of a double knot of gold braid. Insignia for the various grades is as follows:

Captain General.....	Three stripes of twisted gold braid
Lieutenant General.....	Two stripes of twisted gold braid
Major General.....	One stripe of twisted gold braid
Brigadier General.....	One stripe of twisted silver braid
Colonel.....	Three stripes of plain gold or silver braid with three eight-pointed stars below
Lientenant-Colonel.....	Two stripes and two stars
Major.....	One stripe of gold and one of silver and one gold star and one silver star

Captain.....	Three stripes of gold or silver braid with three eight-pointed stars above
Lieutenant.....	Two stripes and two stars
Ensign.....	One stripe and one star
Staff Sergeant.....	One stripe
First Sergeant.....	Three stripes of gold or silver braid of a narrower pattern than that worn by officers
Sergeant.....	Two stripes
Corporal.....	Three stripes of scarlet cloth like those of a first sergeant
Lance Corporal.....	Two stripes

In cavalry regiments the embroidery on the cuff points upward in the form of a chevron but in all other branches of the service it is placed upon the cuff in the manner before described.

CHAPTER VII

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA

GERMANY

THE recent German empire, a confederation of separate kingdoms, of which the King of Prussia was emperor, did not come into existence until 1871, the first emperor being crowned at Versailles, while the troops were besieging Paris. Before the creation of the German empire, the soldiers of the various kingdoms wore the uniforms of their separate states and these differed so greatly that any attempt at a description of them is impossible in a work of this sort.

Prussia as the largest Germanic State, naturally set the fashion in military dress for her smaller neighbors, but each little kingdom and duchy varied the dress of their troops to suit their own individual tastes.

Badges of rank were not worn in the Prus-

sian army until 1808, although some attempt had been made to distinguish officers from men before that time. In 1762 all the cavalry had white plumes on their hats, and as a mark of rank it was ordered that officers' plumes should have roots of black feathers, while those of non-commissioned officers should have black tips. Bavaria seems to have been ahead of Prussia in the matter of insignia of rank, for in 1774 her officers wore the epaulet and gorget and about 1793 her War Minister devised a system of insignia in which rank was indicated by the buttons of the breast facings.

About 1808 the shako became the head dress of all Prussian troops, except cuirassiers and ulhans, and rank badges were placed upon the officers' shoulder pieces which five years later became converted into epaulets. The spiked helmet, so common in the German Army today, was introduced by the Prussians in 1843 but as late as 1860 the infantry of many of the smaller kingdoms continued to wear the shako. In the German Army of the present day dark blue is the general color of the uniform of the infantry and artillery and light blue of the

cavalry, although there are many exceptions to this rule. Except for some branches of the cavalry, and the jager, or rifle regiments, the spiked helmet is the universal head dress for all arms of the service. The Guard Corps, dragoons, and some regiments of field artillery have plumes. Jagers wear the shako, hussars the busby and uhlans the lancer helmet, the top of which is shaped like a mortar board. The coats of both officers and men, other than those of uhlans and hussars, are single-breasted and not ornamented with braid. The collar and cuffs are usually red for the infantry, and black for the artillery, although many regiments have different colored facings. Infantry and artillery trousers are dark blue, the latter being plain and the former having a narrow red stripe. Uhlans have a double-breasted coat, the breast of which is of different color from that of the coat; and trousers to match the coat, usually without a stripe. Most of the coats are dark blue, the facings being of red, yellow, white or light blue, according to regiment. The hussars have a single-breasted coat, braided across the breast with five rows

of gold or silver braid and their trousers display a wider stripe than do those of the infantry. The coats of the different regiments vary greatly in color but most of the trousers are light blue with yellow or white stripes, to match the breast facings. Insignia of rank for officers is in the form of shoulder knots or epaulets. Officers below the grade of major wear shoulder knots, all other officers epaulets. Shoulder knots are formed of half-moon shaped pieces of gold or silver embroidery (according to regiment) inclosing a cloth field of the color of the army corps to which the regiment belongs. On the field is displayed the regimental number and the insignia of rank. Epaulets for officers, other than generals, are of the same design as that of the shoulder knot, with the addition of gold or silver fringe. The epaulets of general officers are of silver bullion. Rank badges of the different grades are as follows :

General Field Marshal.....	Two gold crossed batons
Colonel General.....	Three gold stars
General of Infantry or Cavalry.....	Two gold stars
Lieutenant General.....	One gold star
Major General.....	Blank epaulet
Colonel.....	Two gold stars

Lieutenant Colonel.....	One gold star
Major.....	Blank field
Captain.....	Two gold stars
First Lieutenant.....	One gold star
Second Lieutenant.....	Blank field

The sword belt is worn under the coat, and officers, when in full dress, wear a silver sash around the waist, tied on the left side.

Non-commissioned officers display the insignia of their rank upon the collar of the coat, the grades being distinguished in the following manner:

Sergeant.....	A stripe of gold or silver lace extending around the top of the collar and two large buttons, worn one on either side of the collar, directly above the shoulder
Corporal.....	A stripe of gold or silver lace, no buttons
Lance Corporal.....	Two small buttons worn in the same manner as those of a sergeant, plain collar
Musicians.....	Overhanging wings on the top of their sleeves, those of sergeants being fringed with silver or gold

When Germany proclaimed "Der Tag" and, disregarding solemn treaties, international law,

the rules of civilized warfare, and the rights of humanity, started out to conquer the world, her armies were better equipped than those of any other power. Her general staff deemed success assured and failure impossible, and yet she failed, and government of the people, by the people and for the people did not perish from off the face of the earth.

For many years previous to the war, Germany had been experimenting in field uniforms, endeavoring to secure one which would be best adapted to her purpose. In 1906 grey-green was accepted as the color and uniforms were manufactured in sufficient quantities to outfit the entire army, but were not issued until 1914. These first uniforms, although of one standard color, followed the cut of the dress uniform, and were single- or double-breasted, according to the arm of the service.

The original head dress was also retained, but was covered with grey-green cloth. When the helmet, busby or shako was not worn, officers wore a vizored cap and men one without a vizor, both being of service color.

Epaulets were discarded by officers and dis-

tinguishing badges transferred to a shoulder knot which was without stiffening. Shoulder knots of captains and lieutenants were not so wide as those of other officers, and were composed of three straight stripes of silver braid, interwoven with silk of the color of their kingdom, so as to appear like a number of small, single-striped pointed chevrons. A gold button was worn at the end nearest the collar and the badges of rank and number of the regiment were displayed in gilt.

The kingdom color of Prussia was black, Bavaria, light blue, Saxony, pale green, Wurtemberg and Hesse, red, and Mecklenburg, gold, blue and red.

The shoulder knot of colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors was shaped like those of our officers and was of silver braid interwoven with small bands of the kingdom color. Badges of rank and regimental number were displayed upon it in gilt.

The shoulder knot of general officers was of the same size and design as that of a colonel, except that each band of silver and silk braid was edged on either side with gold, and in the

case of a field marshal, the crossed batons were of silver. Badges of rank were in gold.

Devices indicating degrees of rank formerly worn upon the epaulet remained unchanged. Collar insignia of non-commissioned officers remained as before.

Some slight changes were made in the form of the shoulder knots of officers during the latter part of the war, but the general arrangement of rank was not altered.

During the latter part of the war, also, all coats became single-breasted and of a universal pattern, without regard to the arm of the service. With these coats the shoulder pieces which had formerly been grey-green and sometimes edged with the regimental facing, became, with a few exceptions, of an arm of the service color.

Infantry, blue. Pioneers, black. Field Artillery, scarlet. Foot Artillery, yellow.

The cavalry, the guard troops, and the jagers, had special shoulder pieces which differed in the various regiments. With most uniforms a patch of colored cloth was worn upon either side of the turn-down collar of the

coat. They were usually scarlet for infantry and black for artillery with white or yellow stripes.

Army corps numbers were worn on the patch.

The overcoat for all branches of the service was a grey-green, double-breasted ulster. Officers wore the knots of their rank upon the shoulders and enlisted men the facing of the arm of service to which they belonged.

During the second year of the war, the Germans adopted the steel helmet for all their troops in place of the former head covering. This helmet differed in form from any of those worn by the allied troops in that it was higher in the crown and came down further in back than in front; a peaked service cap was prescribed for enlisted men when the helmet was not worn, but does not appear to have come into general use.

Leather equipment and boots were usually black. German officers did not wear the supporting sword belt strap on the right shoulder which was worn by allied officers.

The chief decoration of the German army was the Iron Cross, a black cross-shaped medal

with a silver border, suspended from a black ribbon edged with white. This was conferred upon both officers and men. With the field uniform, the medal was not worn but the ribbon was passed through a buttonhole of the coat over the chest.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Few, if any countries, have a greater diversity in uniforms than does this dual kingdom. Formed as it is of people sprung from a widely dissimilar stock, the dress of its troops varies almost as much as does the character of its population, and no colors can be said to be standard. Dark and light blue, red, white, green, grey and brown are all seen in uniforms, known as Austrian and Hungarian, while head dress varies from the shako to the fez.

Generals have two distinct dress and undress uniforms, known as Austrian and Hungarian. In the former uniform the coat is white for full dress and grey for undress; both being double-breasted; in the latter uniform the coat

is scarlet for full dress and grey for undress. Both Hungarian coats are braided across the breast Hussar fashion and with the full dress an extra Hussar jacket of white trimmed with brown fur is worn over the left shoulder. Trousers are red with two gold stripes for Austrian full dress, dark grey with red broad stripe for undress; red with gold stripe and gold embroidered front for Hungarian full dress and dark grey with red stripe for undress. The head dress with the Austrian uniform is the chapeau surmounted with a falling plume of green feathers. A red busby with a white erect plume goes with the Hungarian full dress and a shako with the undress. Hussar boots with ornamented tops are worn with the Hungarian uniform, which is in every way an extremely rich dress. Perhaps the most striking uniform in the army is that of the Hungarian Life Guard. It is scarlet, of Hussar cut, heavily braided across the breast, on the cuffs, and on the front and sides of the breeches with silver. On the head is a black busby with blue bag and white plume, while over the left shoulder is worn a magnificent leopard skin. Truly it

would be difficult to surpass this uniform for gorgeousness. Most of the higher officers connected with staff departments have a double-breasted coat reaching to the crotch, long tight-fitting trousers and a chapeau with a green feather plume.

Chief of General Staff.....	Dark green coat, blue grey trousers
Adjutant General.....	Dark green coat and trousers
Assistant Adjutant General.....	Dark green coat, blue grey trousers
Artillery Inspector General.....	Dark reddish brown coat, light blue trousers
Quartermaster General.....	Light blue coat, blue grey trousers
Auditor General.....	White coat, light blue trousers

All of the above are Austrian full dress uniforms. The trousers except in the case of Assistant Adjutant General have a broad gold stripe with a narrow red one extending down its center. Undress trousers have a broad red stripe, with two narrow black ones down the center. The cap is worn in place of the chapeau, when not in full dress. Austrian and Hungarian infantry both wear the shako,

with full dress and the soft light blue cap when in service rig. Their coats are dark blue and their trousers light blue. Hungarian troops of this branch of the service have an ornamental knot of yellow braid upon the front of their trousers, extending from the waistband half-way to the knee. Jagers wear a light green uniform faced with dark green, their head dress being a hat with a bunch of cock's feathers upon the left side. Dragoons have a light blue single-breasted coat, red trousers and a steel helmet surmounted by a cock's comb of the same metal. Hussars have both light and dark blue coats, braided with yellow, and red trousers ornamented with the knot. Their head dress is the shako.

Uhlans wear a light blue, single-breasted coat with red collar and cuffs, red trousers and lancer helmets. The undress cap for all cavalry is red in color and without a vizor. Artillery have reddish brown coats, light blue trousers and the shako. The head dress of all Bosnian troops is the red fez. Infantry have light blue uniforms faced with red and artillery brown coats faced with light blue, and red trousers.

Insignia of rank is the same for both Austrian and Hungarian troops and consists of an arrangement of stars worn upon the collar of the coat.

General Officers.....	Red collar, embroidered all around in gold
Field Marshal.....	A special form of embroidery, no device
General.....	Three silver stars, two below and one above
Lieutenant-General.....	Two silver stars arranged diagonally
Major-General.....	One silver star

The collars of field officers, and of staff officers of the same relative rank, are of gold or silver according to branch of service and have stars of the opposite metal.

Colonel.....	Three stars
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Two stars
Major.....	One star

The collars of captains and subalterns are without gold or silver braid. Captains wear three gold or silver stars, first lieutenants two and second lieutenants one. In service uniforms, stars are displayed upon a field which extends from the front of the collar to the line

of the shoulder, the remainder of the collar being of the color of the coat. Staff sergeants have a band of gold or silver around the bottom of the collar and three celluloid stars. Sergeants omit the band but wear the same number of stars. Corporals have the same collar as that of a sergeant and two stars.

Sword belts are worn under the coat by all officers, the sword being allowed to hang from two supporting slings. Gold sashes passed around the waist and tied on the left side are worn by infantry officers when in full dress. Generals also have the gold sash, although in some cases it is worn over the shoulder. Officers of uhlans, dragoons and artillery have the dispatch-pouch and belt in place of the sash.

Austria, who began the World War, dressed her troops as before described during the early part of it, but later her soldiers appear to have been clad mostly in the German grey-green, retaining however their own distinctive insignia of rank. No accurate information regarding the service uniforms of the Austrian army is as yet available.

CHAPTER VIII

RUSSIA AND ITALY

RUSSIA

DARK green may be said to be the standard color of the uniform of the Russian soldier, although scarlet, white and blue coats are worn to some extent. The uniforms are both handsome and serviceable and with a few exceptions are singularly free from gaudy and useless ornamentation.

General officers have a dark green, double-breasted coat, without buttons, reaching to the crotch; the trousers are blue gray with two red stripes; the head dress a black fur hat with double-headed eagle in front. A white belt encircles the waist, but does not support the sword.

A general of infantry has scarlet collar and cuff, embroidered with gold, and gold epaulets and breast cords; a general of cavalry has sil-

ver embroidery in place of gold, and silver epaulets, breast cord, and cap ornament; a general of artillery has the same uniform as that of a general of infantry, except that the collar and cuffs are black instead of red. The general staff wear the same coat as do generals, except that the collar is black, embroidered in silver to the shoulder; epaulets of silver, without fringe, breast cord of silver, cuff of black faced with red with an overlaid vertical piece having four silver braids arranged crosswise. Their trousers have a single red welt in place of the stripe and their cap ornament is the silver eagle. Infantry of the guard have a black fur hat with eight-pointed star cockade in front; double-breasted buttonless coat, piped down the right breast with red, yellow or white, according to regiment, standing collar of red, light blue, dark green, or yellow, ornamented with two gold or silver stripes on either side, extending from the front nearly to the shoulder; overlaid vertical cuff with three bands of gold or silver braid, arranged crosswise, red or yellow shoulder pieces, and dark green trousers with red or yellow welt. Grenadier regiments

and Infantry of the Line wear practically the same uniform as Infantry of the Guard, except that their cap ornament is the eagle; their coats are not piped down the front and lack the stripes on the collar and do not have the vertical cuff, and their trousers are plain. Cuirassiers have a steel helmet and cuirass, white coats faced with red, yellow, or light blue, and blue trousers with welt to match facings. Uhlans wear the lancer helmet, blue coats with red breast, and blue trousers with red welt. There are two hussar regiments in the army. The first have red coats with yellow braid and dark blue trousers with yellow stripe; the second have green coats, braided with white, and red trousers with white stripe. The head dress of both regiments is the busby with red bag and white plume. The dragoons are dressed in dark green, faced with red, white, or light blue. Their head covering consists of a tall cap of the color of their facings with fur sides.

Cossacks wear the tall fur hat with star cockade in front, and their coat is the long single-breasted frock. Trousers usually match the coat in color and have a red, yellow or light

blue stripe. The coats of the Guard regiments are scarlet of the Ural and Keiser regiments, of the Don and Ataman regiments a bright blue, of the Kuban and Terek regiments reddish brown, and of the other regiments generally dark green. Artillery other than that of the Cossacks wear practically the same uniform as that of the infantry. Coats in all branches of the service except dragoons and uhlands are without buttons. The overcoat for all troops is a grey ulster. The Russian sword is single edged, slightly curved and having a simple knuckle bow guard. It is worn by both officers and men, suspended from a narrow leather belt, which passes over the right shoulder. Usually the knuckle guard is to the rear and the tip of the scabbard is on a line with the ankle. Although some officers wear epaulets when in full dress, insignia of rank is almost universally displayed upon shoulder straps of gold, extending from the top of the sleeve to the collar, the grades being distinguished in the following manner:

For general officers a strap of solid gold embroidery, of zigzag pattern.

Field Marshal.....	Two gold crossed batons
General of Infantry or Cavalry	No device
Lieutenant General.....	Three silver stars
Major General.....	Two silver stars

For colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors the strap contains three broad stripes of gold with two narrow stripes and a border of the color of the regimental facing. The strap of a colonel is without device; that of a lieutenant-colonel has three silver stars, and that of a major two silver stars. The strap of captains and subalterns has a narrow stripe of regimental color down the center and a border of the same color.

Captain	No device
Second Captain.....	Four silver stars
First Lieutenant.....	Three silver stars
Second Lieutenant.....	Two silver stars

Stars on all straps are placed side by side, if two, and in the form of a triangle if three. An extra star is placed above the third. Straps of all regimental officers contain the number of the regiment as well as the insignia of rank. Staff Sergeants have a stripe of gold across the colored shoulder-piece of their coat, ser-

geants three stripes of yellow cloth, corporals two, and lance corporals one.

ITALY

Italy's military force consists of twelve army corps of two divisions each, besides certain special units. These troops are distributed over five military zones, so as to protect the country at all points. Dark blue coats and grey or dark blue trousers are worn throughout the army. A peculiarity of the Italian uniform is the collar of the coat which is of the turn down instead of the erect type. A white five-pointed star is worn by both officers and men on each side of this collar. The coat, which is rather short, is double-breasted for officers and usually single-breasted for men.

General officers have a dark blue coat with silver embroidered collar, silver shoulder knots and breast cord, grey trousers with double white stripe and a blue helmet surmounted with an eagle and having both erect and falling plumes. In field rig a cap replaces the helmet and a shoulder strap of dark blue with silver field, takes the place of knot and breast cords.

The general staff uniform is dark blue throughout, faced with light blue, with gold epaulets and breast cord and yellow double stripes on the trousers. Their head dress is a low shako of equal height all around, ornamented with bands of gold, according to rank. Infantry have blue coats and grey trousers with single red stripes. Officers wear silver epaulets and insignia of rank and their trousers' stripe is twice as wide as that of the men. The hat is the same as that of the general staff with red trimmings for men and silver for officers. The bersaglieri, Italy's favorite troops, have the same type of uniform as that of the infantry of the line, but it is dark blue throughout (red facings) and their head dress is a patent leather hat ornamented with a mass of cock's feathers upon the right side. Officers wear gold epaulets and sleeve insignia.

Alpine Jager troops have dark blue coats faced with light green, grey trousers with red stripe and a hat of derby form having a single feather upon the left side. Officers' epaulets and sleeve knots are of silver.

The cavalry uniform consists of a dark blue

coat and grey trousers with a double stripe. The trouser stripes of all enlisted men of this branch of the service are black, but for officers they vary according to the color of the regimental facing. The head dress for the heavy cavalry is a steel helmet surmounted by a high cock's comb of brass; for the light cavalry it is a brown fur hat with small erect plume of same color. The epaulets and sleeve insignia of all cavalry officers are of silver.

The carabinieri, both foot and horse, have a dark blue, swallow-tailed coat, and dark blue trousers with red stripes. Their head dress is the cocked hat which the men wear sidewise and the officers with ends pointing fore and aft. The coats of both officers and men are double-breasted and all ranks wear epaulets and breast cords.

Artillery troops have a dark blue uniform throughout with facings of yellow, officers wearing gold epaulets and sleeve knots. The hat is the shako, which in the mounted batteries has a long brownish black plume fastened on the right side. Most of the staff troops wear the dark blue uniform throughout, al-

though some have the grey trousers. Epaulets and sleeve insignia of officers of the medical corps are silver, but for other staff corps officers, they are of gold. None of the epaulets worn by any of the officers of the Italian army have any devices upon them.

Insignia of rank is displayed upon the sleeves of the coat and upon the head dress.

All uniform coats have a pointed cuff of the color of the regimental or staff corps facing, and above this cuff is worn a knot of gold or silver braid. Between the knot and the cuff are placed pointed stripes of wide or narrow braid, which mark the various grades. General officers do not have the knot but wear their stripes upon the cuff itself.

Sleeve Insignia.

General.....	Three broad pointed stripes of silver braid upon a cuff of black, piped around the top with red.
Lieutenant-General.....	Two stripes
Major-General.....	One stripe
Colonel.....	One broad and two narrow stripes below the knot, the broad stripe being placed nearest the cuff
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	One broad and one narrow stripe

Major.....	One broad stripe
Captain.....	Two narrow stripes
First Lieutenant.....	One narrow stripe
Second Lieutenant.....	The knot alone

Non-commissioned officers wear the same knot as that of the officers, except that it is of red worsted instead of gold or silver.

Sergeants and corporals are each divided into three classes and wear the following insignia :

Sergeant:

First Class.....One broad and two narrow silver stripes below the knot

Second Class.....One broad and one narrow silver stripe

Third Class.....One broad silver stripe

Corporal:

First Class.....One broad and two narrow red stripes

Second Class.....One broad and one narrow red stripe

Third Class.....One broad red stripe

Insignia of rank is also displayed in the form of bands of gold or silver around the top of the head dress of all officers wearing the shako, and in the form of similar bands around the bottom of the undress cap which is worn by officers of all branches of the service. The number of stripes upon the shako or cap correspond

to those of the sleeve insignia for the various grades. The shako of non-commissioned officers is ornamented in the same manner as those of officers, except that red and silver braid only is used. The top stripe for both sergeants and corporals is red.

The sword belt has two depending slings and no hook and is worn by both officers and men beneath the coat. The sword knot is gold for officers and white leather for enlisted men. It is attached to the first branch of the knuckle bow of the sword which is of the sabre type in all arms of the service. Despatch pouches and belts are worn over the left shoulder by the cavalry and mounted artillery. The belts are gold for officers of artillery, silver for officers of cavalry and of white leather for the men of both branches of the service.

Light blue sashes are worn over the right shoulder by officers of every arm of the service. In field uniform, epaulets are replaced by a narrow shoulder cord which is double for field officers and single for captains and subalterns.

The service uniform of the Italian army,

adopted after they had joined the Allies in the World War, was green-grey. Insignia of rank remained unchanged except that the sleeve knot of gold, silver or red was abolished for both officers and non-commissioned officers, the stripes alone being retained.

CHAPTER IX

SWEDEN—HOLLAND—BELGIUM—DENMARK

SWEDEN

THE Swedes have always been a race of fighters and upon many a bloody battlefield, especially in the Thirty Years' War, proved their courage and military prowess. Gustavus Adolphus may fairly be said to be the father of the Swedish Army for it was he who brought its organization into such a high state of efficiency and inculcated lessons in discipline which lasted long after his death. In his time, 1611-1632, uniform, in the same sense in which we now understand the word, had not come into existence, and half armor was worn.

The earliest uniforms of the Swedish Army were of the cutaway type with knee breeches, long leggins, and three-cornered hat. From 1765-1778 the dress of the infantry consisted

of a dark blue coat faced with yellow, yellow breeches, black leggins and a cocked hat. Officers wore a gorget and carried a pike, there being apparently no marks of distinction between the grades. The halberd was the insignia of a sergeant.

In 1779 the facing was changed to pink and the hat became a flat-topped derby with erect plume upon the left side. This regulation remained in vogue until 1802, when the swallow-tailed coat replaced the cutaway. At this time also the yellow facings were restored and epaulets came into vogue; those of the officers being of silver and of the non-commissioned officers of white worsted. Swedish soldiers today possess both a dress and a service uniform the former being blue and the latter grey-green. The dragoons have a light blue uniform faced with white and a steel helmet with white plume, but with that exception uniforms are dark blue throughout, the shako being the almost universal head dress. A yellow welt appears upon the trousers of both officers and enlisted men in nearly every branch of the service.

The single-breasted tunic is the dress coat

for all arms, except the light cavalry and the artillery, who have the hussar jacket. Officers have a yellow waist sash with a blue stripe in its center.

The service uniform consists of a grey-green blouse having four outside pockets, and a dark blue rise and fall collar; trousers of the same color with a broad blue stripe, and a three-cornered grey-green hat with blue turned up edges. The hats and collars of officers have an edging of gold around them, those of the men being plain. The overcoat is of the same color, and of ulster form. When in full dress, officers of artillery and light cavalry wear the badges of their rank upon the collar; all other officers display them upon epaulets or shoulder knots which vary in form according to the degree of rank.

General.....	Three stars
Lieutenant General.....	Two stars
Major General.....	One star
Colonel.....	Three stars
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Two stars
Major.....	One star
Captain.....	Three stars
First Lieutenant.....	Two stars
Second Lieutenant.....	One star

Service Insignia. With the grey-green uniform rank is indicated by stripes of gold braid upon a dark blue chevron-shaped field, directly above the cuff. In the case of officers, this field terminates in a knot, instead of a point and the top braid has a loop in it which follows the outline of the knot; non-commissioned officers have a pointed field and braid.

General.....	A very broad stripe nearly the width of the field and three small gold stars
Lieutenant General.....	Same braid and two stars
Major General.....	Same braid and one star
Colonel	One broad and three narrow stripes
Lieutenant Colonel.....	One broad and two narrow stripes
Major.....	One broad and one narrow stripe
Captain.....	Three narrow stripes
First Lieutenant.....	Two narrow stripes
Second Lieutenant.....	One narrow stripe
Staff Sergeant.....	Two narrow stripes
Sergeant.....	One narrow stripe
Staff Corporal.....	Three yellow worsted stripes
Corporal.....	Two yellow stripes
Lance Corporal.....	One yellow stripe

HOLLAND

The uniforms of the army of the Netherlands are mostly dark blue in color, although

the jager battalions are garbed in green and the infantry have light blue trousers. The head dress is the cocked hat for general officers ; the shako for infantry and heavy artillery ; and the busby for cavalry and field artillery. The hussars, which constitute the only class of troops of the cavalry arm, have the single-breasted, braided coat, and the field artillery have a somewhat similar jacket only shorter and more heavily braided across the breast. The coat of officers and men, except in these branches of the service, is a double-breasted frock. A single-breasted blouse with outside pockets constituted the service coat for all grades and branches of the army. The jagers have a yellow welt on their trousers, other troops a red one. Generals have a double scarlet stripe. Both officers and men of the cavalry and field artillery have a black leather sabre-tasche. The sword is worn under the coat and officers, when in full dress, have an orange colored sash around the waist. General officers wear epaulets of gold, and the collar and cuffs of the coat are embroidered with gold oak leaves. Upon the epaulet a

lieutenant general has three silver stars and a major general two. In service rig, epaulets are not worn and rank is displayed upon the collar; a lieutenant general having four silver stars, and a major general two gold and two silver stars. For all grades below that of general officers the badge of rank is worn upon a collar field which extends to the shoulder and is gold for field officers and staff officers of that rank, and red for captains and subalterns.

Colonel.....	Three silver stars
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Two stars
Major.....	One star
Captain.....	Three silver stars
First Lieutenant.....	Two stars
Second Lieutenant.....	One star

Rank when in full dress is further shown by a sort of gold helmet cord, called the schulter-quasten, which passes under the right arm, falls to the waist line, crosses the breast and is attached to the left shoulder. At the end of this cord are gold tassels, the type of fringe differing according to rank.

Colonel.....	Four gold tassels
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Two silver and two gold tassels

Major.....	Three gold tassels
Captain.....	Two gold tassels
First Lieutenant.....	Three gold tassels of longer and thinner fringe
Second Lieutenant.....	Two tassels

Warrant officers have a red collar field and one silver button; non-commissioned officers wear chevrons point upwards, directly above the cuff.

Sergeant Major.....	Two gold stripes
Sergeant	One gold stripe
Corporal	Two yellow stripes

The uniforms of the army of Holland underwent no important changes during the world war although her troops were used extensively in guarding her frontiers.

BELGIUM

Although a small country, Belgium has a wide variety of uniforms in her army and only a very general classification of them can be attempted here.

The infantry have dark blue double-breasted coats, light blue trousers with red stripe, and shako with pompon; the carbineers are clothed in dark green and have the alpine hat; and the artillery have a short single-breasted jacket,

brown trousers with red stripe, and the busby. The cavalry is divided into guides, dragoons and lancers, all of which wear the hussar coat, the braiding of which differs according to regiment. The guides have green coats faced with yellow, red trousers with green or yellow stripes and the busby; the dragoons wear dark blue coats faced with red, yellow or white, light blue trousers and a plumed shako; the lancers the same type of uniform as the dragoons, except that their head dress is the lancer helmet.

General officers, when in full dress, have a single-breasted, dark blue, swallow-tailed coat with gold collar and cuffs, white riding breeches, knee boots and a chapeau. Gold epaulets and a yellow waist sash are worn with this uniform. In service dress the coat is the double-breasted tunic, the trousers are dark blue with red stripes, the Austrian cap replaces the chapeau, and shoulder knots are worn in place of epaulets.

Insignia of rank is worn by generals upon their epaulets or shoulder pieces; a lieutenant general having three gold stars thereon and a major-general, two. Officers of cavalry have

their rank designated by means of a knot of braid on the sleeve which extends from the cuff to a point midway between the elbow and the shoulder.

Colonel.....	Five gold stripes
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Three gold and two silver stripes
Major.....	Four gold stripes
Captain.....	Three gold stripes
First Lieutenant.....	Two gold stripes
Second Lieutenant.....	One gold stripe

Infantry, artillery and staff corps officers wear the insignia of rank upon the collar in the form of gold stars upon a colored field. Field officers have a band of gold on the front and bottom of their collar field, those of captains and subalterns being without this ornament.

Colonel.....	Three stars
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Two stars
Major.....	One star
Captain.....	Three stars
First Lieutenant.....	Two stars
Second Lieutenant.....	One star

Rank of non-commissioned officers is indicated by means of chevrons worn point upward, directly above the cuff.

Sergeant-Major.....	Two gold stripes
Sergeant.....	One gold stripe
Corporal.....	Two yellow stripes
Lance Corporal.....	One yellow stripe

The troops of heroic Belgium when they threw themselves across the path of the Hunish invader were ill prepared, as far as uniforms and equipment were concerned, to meet the onrush of the grey horde, but their hearts were stout, and under the leadership of their gallant king, they put up a defence which sadly disarranged the plans of the German general staff and won for themselves and their country an undying fame in the annals of the world.

Fiercely contesting every foot of the way, the Belgian army was pressed back by overwhelming numbers, until only a corner of their dearly beloved country remained in their possession, but from this corner they refused to be dislodged and after four years of awful struggle they again entered their capital in triumph.

After the fall of Antwerp the Belgian army was reorganized and outfitted anew. All of the ornamental dress of peace times was discarded and the new uniform was drab in color and French in cut and was eminently serviceable.

Insignia of rank, which was standard for all branches of the service, was worn on the collar by commissioned officers, and upon the cuff by non-commissioned officers.

General of Division. Three gold stars in the form of a triangle with two vertical stripes in front, and a design representing lightning in the rear. The collar field was edged all around with gold braid.

General of Brigade. Same insignia except that there is only one vertical stripe in front of the stars.

Colonel. A nearly triangular collar field without gold braid, having three gold stars arranged two above and one below (the opposite arrangement from that of a general), and a small, horizontal, blunt-pointed crescent below, of the same metal.

Lieutenant Colonel. Two stars and a crescent.

Major. One star and a crescent.

Captain. Same collar field as that of a colonel without the crescent. Three stars, two of gold and one of silver.

First Lieutenant. Two gold stars.

Second Lieutenant. One gold star.

Adjutant. One silver star.

Sergeant Major. Three stripes around the cuff.

First Sergeant. Two stripes.

Sergeant. One stripe.

Corporal. One stripe half the width of that of a sergeant. All of these stripes were of gold.

The decorations of the Belgian army were the Order of Leopold and the Croix de Guerre. The medal of the Order of Leopold was a white enameled Maltese cross surrounded by a wreath of green and surmounted by a golden crown. In the center of the cross was the Belgian lion in gold upon a blue field, enclosed in a circle of red. The ribbon was red without stripes.

The Croix de Guerre was of bronze and nearly the same in design as that of the French except that it was surmounted by a crown. The ribbon was red with green stripes.

DENMARK

Dark and light blue constitute the general color schemes of the uniforms of Danish

soldiers. In the infantry the coats are of the former color, the trousers of the latter; in the cavalry the dress is light blue throughout, while in the artillery both the coat and trousers are dark blue. With the exception of the hussars, who wear the customary jacket, braided with white, the coats of both officers and men are double-breasted, faced down the left side with red and having a standing collar of the same color. The undress coat is brown. A grey single-breasted service uniform is worn by all branches of the army. In full dress the head covering for generals and officers of the general staff is a cocked hat; for infantry, hussars and artillery it is the shako; for dragoons the steel helmet. The trouser stripe of general officers is yellow; of infantry and hussars white; of dragoons and artillery red. The sword belt is worn over the coat, except by hussars. Cavalry have the dispatch pouch, which is worn attached to a white leather belt, which passes over the left shoulder. Hussars also have the sabre tasche. The undress cap of the Austrian model is light blue for infantry and dark blue for artillery. Enlisted men

of the cavalry have a light blue cap with white trimmings, which in form resembles that worn by British Highland regiments. Officers of cavalry wear the same cap as do those of infantry. The service cap for all officers and men is grey-green. The overcoat is brown, of ulster form. Insignia of rank in full dress is displayed upon shoulder knots; in service rig it is worn on the sleeve.

DRESS INSIGNIA. *General Officers.* A shoulder knot of gold cord with large five-pointed, silver stars; general three; lieutenant-general two; major general one.

Field Officers and Staff Officers of that Rank. A gold or silver knot with small four-pointed stars; colonel three; lieutenant-colonel two. The grade of major does not exist in the Danish army.

Line Officers and Staff Officers of that Rank. A knot composed of two strands of silver or gold and one of red or black and buttons of the opposite metal. Captains, three buttons; first lieutenant, two buttons; second lieutenant, one button. The metal and colors of the knots are: infantry, general staff and hussars, silver and

red; artillery and dragoons, gold and red; pioneer, gold and black.

Non-commissioned officers wear their insignia in the form of a chevron of silver, point upward, directly above the cuff, extending from seam to seam.

Staff Sergeant.....	Three stripes and a disk
Sergeant.....	Three stripes
Corporal.....	Two stripes
Lance Corporal.....	One stripe

Service Insignia.—Insignia for officers in service uniform consists of narrow stripes of gold braid, encircling the cuff. The upper band has a small loop in it.

Colonel.....	Six stripes
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Five stripes
Captain.....	Three stripes
First Lieutenant.....	Two stripes
Second Lieutenant.....	One stripe

The stripes of non-commissioned officers are dark green. Service caps are braided around the bottom to match the sleeve insignia and have two stripes up the front, back and sides uniting in a knot on the top.

Officers of the non-combatant part of the army, such as surgeons, wear a shoulder strap,

similar in form to that used in the United States Army, having a gold border and a black field, upon which gold stars are displayed according to rank. The uniform of this part of the army is dark blue throughout, and its head dress is the chapeau.

CHAPTER X

THE BALKAN STATES

TURKEY — ROUMANIA — BULGARIA —

SERVIA — GREECE — MONTENEGRO

TURKEY

TURKEY uniforms her soldiers in dark blue, the head dress of the cavalry and artillery being the Cossack fur hat, but in all other arms of the service, the red fez.

In the artillery both officers and men have a single-breasted coat with nine rows of black braid and three rows of buttons across the breast. In the line cavalry the coats are single-breasted without braid for men and double-breasted for officers, and in the uhlan and life-guard regiments they have a red breast piece and two rows of buttons. Infantry of the line have the single-breasted tunic for the men and the double-breasted frock for the officers; zouaves have the short open jacket, blue vest and baggy trousers.

General officers and officers of the staff corps have the double-breasted frock. The line cavalry and field artillery have grey breeches, but all the other arms of the service wear dark blue trousers. With a few minor exceptions all facings are red, and both officers and men have a collar, cuff, and trouser stripe of that color. Zouaves have a white canvas leggin, but other troops wear a short boot. The sword belt is worn under the coat by most officers, although generals and some branches of the cavalry wear it outside.

Insignia of rank for officers in the form of gold or silver braid is worn on the sleeves directly above the cuff, except by generals, whose coats are without colored cuff and who have a special criss-cross form of embroidery which extends from the end of the sleeve half way to the elbow. The various grades are designated in the following manner:

Field Marshal.....	Four gold stripes
Lieutenant General.....	Three gold stripes
Brigadier General.....	Two gold stripes
Colonel.....	Four gold stripes
Lieutenant-Colonel.....	Two gold and two silver stripes

Major.....	Three gold stripes
Vice Major.....	Two gold and one silver stripe
Adjutant.....	Two gold stripes
Captain.....	One gold and one silver stripe
First Lieutenant.....	One gold stripe
Second Lieutenant.....	One silver stripe

General officers also have one, two or three gold stars on their epaulets or shoulder pieces according to rank.

Non-commissioned officers wear a red seam to seam chevron, point upward on their left arm.

Staff Sergeant.....	One gold and three worsted stripes
Sergeant.....	Three worsted stripes
Corporal.....	One worsted stripe

ROUMANIA

General Officers. Greyish black, single-breasted, seven-buttoned tunic, with red, gold embroidered collar and cuffs. Greyish black trousers, with red stripe. Low crowned greyish black cap with gold-embroidered band around bottom, and white plume. Gold epaulets with stars according to rank. Gold and red waist sash.

General Staff. Same as above but with black collar and cuffs and a difference in the braiding and plume of the head dress.

Infantry. Dark blue, single-breasted tunic, with red collar and cuffs. Grey trousers with red welt. Vizorless fur hat with tri-colored cockade and a feather on the left side. Officers have a greyish black tunic and trousers with red collar, cuffs, and trouser welt, and the same hat as the men.

Jager. Brown tunic faced with green, the coats of both officers and men being double-breasted and cut after the Italian fashion. Officers have dark blue trousers and a brown cap with a green band around the bottom; enlisted men have light brown trousers and a brown derby.

Cavalry. Scarlet hussar jackets, braided with black; white riding breeches with blue welt; brown busby with yellow, white or green bags; knee boots.

Artillery. Brown double-breasted tunics, with black collars and cuffs; dark blue cap with blue or red pompon. Officers have greyish black trousers with red stripe, enlisted men light grey trousers with red welt.

Both officers and men of cavalry and artillery wear the dispatch box over the left shoulder, the belt being gold for officers and white for enlisted men.

Insignia of rank for officers is displayed on the sleeve in the form of gold embroidery above the cuff, arranged in an arrow-headed device extending to the elbow.

Division General.....	Heavy embroidery around the top and back of the pointed cuff and two stripes
Brigadier General.....	The same cuff and one stripe
Field Officers.....	Narrow embroidery on the cuff and the following stripes:
Colonel.....	Three
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Two
Major.....	One
Line Officers.....	No embroidery around cuff and the following stripes:
Captain.....	Three
First Lieutenant.....	Two
Second Lieutenant.....	One

Officers also wear one, two or three stars of silver on their epaulets, the form of epaulet differing according to the various grades.

Non-commissioned officers wear chevrons directly above the pointed cuff.

Sergeant-Major.....	Two gold stripes
Sergeant.....	One gold stripe
Corporal.....	Two yellow stripes
Lance Corporal.....	One yellow stripe

BULGARIA

Bulgarian uniforms resemble those of Russia so closely that they might easily be mistaken for those of that country. The coats are without buttons, the trousers are tucked into knee boots, the head covering is the fur hat and swords are worn in the Russian manner. The author has been unable to ascertain the arrangement of the insignia of rank for the different grades, but generals wear epaulets and other officers a shoulder knot of gold or silver.

General Officers have a long green frock coat with red collar and cuffs, grey trousers with a double red stripe and a white fur hat.

Infantry have a green tunic and trousers piped with red, white or light blue, and a black fur hat.

Artillery have the same uniform as infantry except that the trousers are dark blue, and *Cavalry* have a dark blue uniform throughout, faced with red and with an erect white plume in the black fur hat.

SERVIA

With a few exceptions the uniforms of the troops which compose the Servian army consist of a single-breasted, dark blue frock coat, grey-green trousers and a dark blue high, straight-vised cap of shako form, ornamented with an erect plume.

General Officers have gold-embroidered scarlet collar and cuffs and a gold band around the bottom of the hat. Their trousers are dark blue with a wide red stripe and they wear gold epaulets and a silver and black waist sash. The coats of other officers are without embroidery on the collar and cuffs, the cuffs being of the same color and material as the coat. In place of epaulets they wear shoulder knots of gold or silver. All trousers are worn tucked into knee boots. Sword belts, having two slings, are worn beneath the coat, and in full dress officers wear a silver and black waist sash.

The infantry facing is green; that of the artillery black. The cavalry have a light blue coat with dark blue collar, red trousers and a light blue cap with a red plume.

GREECE

The Grecian Army, with the exception of the riflemen and cavalry are clothed in blue. The infantry have a single-breasted, dark blue frock coat, piped with red, a low-crowned shako with white falling plume, and light blue trousers with a red welt. The artillery are clothed in dark blue throughout, faced with red, and have a red pompon in their shako in place of the plume. Their coats are double-breasted and cut after the Italian fashion, only longer and having an erect instead of a falling collar. The cavalry have the hussar jacket of dark green, ornamented across the breast with five rows of white braid. Their trousers are dark green with a red welt and their shako is the same shade of green trimmed with white and having a white and green falling plume. The jagers or riflemen have the showiest uniform of any in the service, it being modelled after the national costume of the country. It consists of a heavily embroidered short white coat, open in front and having widely slashed sleeves, a white shirt, a white

pleated skirt reaching to the knees, white knee breeches and stockings, low tan shoes with turned up toes ornamented with tufts of brown worsted, and a red vizorless cap with a long black tassel. Officers of cavalry and artillery wear the dispatch pouch suspended from the left shoulder, the belt being white for cavalry and black for artillery.

MONTENEGRO

The little kingdom of Montenegro dresses its troops in zouave costume, the shirts and coats being scarlet, the trousers dark blue and the leggins white. The head dress is a small flat-topped vizorless cap with a red top and brown sides. A peculiarity of this quaint rig consists in overhanging sleeves which are fastened at the shoulders and fall down over the regular sleeve of the coat. Red and yellow striped girdles are worn in place of belts.

Officers have a long frock coat of dark blue, open in front, heavily ornamented with gold. Over this is worn a short scarlet jacket, the sleeves of which are turned back and fastened to the shoulders.

The author has been unable to obtain any accurate information regarding the service uniforms worn by the troops of any of the Balkan states during the World War.

CHAPTER XI

JAPAN — CHINA

JAPAN

THE Japanese are a race of soldiers and for centuries the profession of arms has ranked above all others in their regard. For hundreds of years they have lived in their island home, resisting successfully all efforts to overpower them, and whether fighting with two-handed swords or with the modern rifles they have proved to the world that the Japanese soldier is second to none. Before Commodore Perry brought Japan into touch with the rest of the world, life in that country was based upon the feudal plan in use in Europe during the Middle Ages, although the inhabitants of the "Land of the Rising Sun" were much further advanced in general culture than were our ancestors of that period.

At the head of the government was the mi-

kado, who was, until the twelfth century, both the spiritual and temporal ruler of his people. Under him were the great lords, each of whom had in his service a number of armed retainers of gentle birth, known as samurai, whose rank corresponded to that of a knight. Below these samurai were the common soldiers, the merchants, artisans, farmers and the rest of the population, the lowest class of which had no civil rights whatever.

The samurai wore two swords, a long and a short one, thrust through their girdle, they alone being accorded this mark of distinction. They had a high code of knightly honor, were wonderful swordsmen and would die rather than suffer disgrace.

Under the feudal law a noble was personally responsible for the conduct of his retainers, but when a samurai wished to execute some deed of personal vengeance he renounced his allegiance and became a ronin, thus relieving his lord of all liability regarding his future actions. The samurai were also accorded the privilege of committing hari-kari or self dispatch, instead of undergoing public punishment for a mis-

deed, such a death being considered highly honorable.

During the twelfth century the temporal power of the mikado became vested in the hands of an official known as the shogun and this condition remained unchanged until 1868, when the office was abolished and the mikado again became the active head of the government. About the same time the samurai were disbanded and Japan began the organization of that modern army which in the past few years has achieved such wonderful results upon the battlefields of Manchuria and placed the Japanese soldier in the front rank of the fighters of the world.

Military service is now obligatory upon all males, and at the age of twenty every able-bodied man enters the army and serves three years with the colors before passing into the reserve. All officers are required to pass through three military schools and to serve a certain amount of time in the ranks before receiving a commission.

Japanese uniforms are dark blue, faced with the color of the arm of the service to which

the wearer belongs. These colors are scarlet for infantry, green for cavalry, yellow for artillery and dark red for engineers. Stripes are worn upon all trousers, those of the officers being of greater width than those of the men. The head dress for all arms of the service is a rather high cap having a five-pointed gilt star in front. The caps of officers are braided with gold according to their rank, while those of the men have a wide band of colored cloth around the base, the color varying according to the different classes of troops.

Cavalry have the hussar coat, braided across the breast with red or yellow, according to regiment, and red trousers. Enlisted men of all other arms of the service have a rather short, single-breasted, five-buttoned coat and dark blue trousers. In summer white uniforms are worn. The dress coat of all officers is the double-breasted frock, with collar and cuff of the color of the service facing. Shoulder knots of gold or silver to match sleeve insignia are worn, and a sash is passed around the waist and fastened on the left side. In undress, the officers have a coat cut on the hussar model,

braided across the breast with five loops of heavy black mohair braid. Insignia of rank with this coat is black instead of gold or silver. Sword belts are black for officers and tan for enlisted men. They are worn over the dress coat and beneath the undress jacket.

Insignia of rank is worn by officers in the form of a pointed knot of braid extending from the cuff to a place half way between the shoulder and the elbow. With the dress coat these knots are composed of gold or silver, with the undress coat of black braid.

Officers of the pay corps have silver stripes, officers of the medical corps alternate stripes of gold and silver, all other officers gold stripes. Distinctions of the different grades are as follows:

Marshal.....	Seven stripes
General.....	Same as marshal
Lieutenant General.....	Six stripes
Major General.....	Five stripes
Colonel.....	Six stripes (different knot)
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Five stripes
Major.....	Four stripes
Captain.....	Three stripes
First Lieutenant.....	Two stripes
Second Lieutenant.....	One stripe

Officers of the pay and medical corps wear a silver sash, all other officers one of alternate red and white stripes, the sash being worn with full dress and placed over the sword belt. Warrant officers have practically the same uniform as officers but without sleeve insignia. Non-commissioned officers and privates wear stripes of the color of their facings placed horizontally around the cuff the grades being marked as follows:

First Sergeant.....	One broad and three narrow stripes
Sergeant.....	One broad and two narrow stripes
Corporal.....	One broad and one narrow stripe
Privates (First Class).....	Three narrow stripes
Privates (Second Class).....	Two stripes
Privates (Third Class).....	One stripe

CHINA

Unlike the Japanese, the Chinese, until very recently, have always regarded the profession of arms with contempt, and have a proverb which says, "Better no son at all than one who is a soldier." When one remembers that the greatest desire of every man of this ancient

and mighty country is to have a son to hand down his name to posterity, this proverb shows clearly, the extremely low esteem in which, for centuries, the fighting man was held. It is only within the past few years that China awakened from her long lethargy, began to discard her ancient ideas, and sought to become a world power in modern sense. One of the first results of these new methods of thought was the change of viewpoint regarding the status of the soldier. China at last realized that if she was to maintain her integrity and win the respect of other nations, she must have an army organized, equipped and drilled along modern lines and she set about to secure it. The task was truly a stupendous one but she undertook it with the patience and perseverance which are characteristic of her and has kept at it. Her work along this line is as yet by no means complete, but the martial spirit of her people has been aroused and a good start has been made in the right direction. That the Chinese can fight well when properly led is shown by the results which were accomplished in the Tai Ping Rebellion, under General Gordon and other foreign officers.

Under the old system only the lowest class of men served in the ranks of the army and the officers were often entirely without military experience. All Chinese officials were divided into two classes, civil and military, and appointed from amongst those men who had successfully passed a very severe but strictly literary examination at Peking. As the civil officials outranked the military ones of the same grade and were held in much higher honor it was the dearest wish of every military official to be transferred to the civil branch of the government and this did not tend to create soldierly efficiency.

It was her war with Japan which first opened the eyes of China to the need of a modern army. The ease with which the Japanese, men of her own race, defeated her imperfectly equipped troops, trained only in the methods of ancient warfare, amazed her, and she began reorganizing her forces immediately after the close of that war. Not much was accomplished in this direction, however, except by Yuan Si Ki and a few other progressive viceroys, and for a number of years there was but little central

authority in military matters, each viceroy maintaining such force as he saw fit, uniformed, armed and drilled in any manner that he desired.

If the Japanese War awoke China to the need of a standing army, organized along European lines, it was the Boxer outbreak which drove that point home. The shame of seeing foreign troops march through her Forbidden City aroused her to the value of military training as nothing else could have done. The recent revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty and established a republic was fought almost entirely with soldiers of the modern school, armed with magazine rifles, and proves how thoroughly she has learned her lesson.

Before considering China's army of today, however, it might be interesting to glance briefly at the dress and equipment of her ancient forces. As has been said before, all Chinese officials were divided into two classes, civil and military, the badges of rank for both consisting of devices worn upon the breast and back of the official robe which was almost invariably of black silk. These devices were in

the form of birds for civil officers and animals for military ones. As nearly as they can be approximated according to modern titles, the badges of military officers were as follows:

Commander in Chief.....	Unicorn
Lieutenant General.....	Lion
Major General.....	Lion
Colonel.....	Leopard
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Leopard
Major.....	Tiger
Captain.....	Bear
Lieutenant.....	Panther
Ensign.....	Panther

There does not appear to have been any standard uniform for the common soldiers, although some troops are described as having a tiger's head upon their breast. Their weapons were largely bows and arrows and crude forms of firearms.

Chinese Army uniforms are at present undergoing some changes on account of the establishment of the new government, and as the new regulations have not yet been issued it is impossible to describe them at present. Previous to the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty and the formation of the republic, the uniforms were dark blue for dress, and olive drab for

service and it is probable that these colors will remain, with perhaps a slight alteration in the rank badges caused by the discarding of the dragon as the national emblem.

The latest regulations issued under the empire show China's army completely organized along modern lines, with uniforms of European type, faced with various colors to mark the different branches of the service. The dress uniforms are dark blue throughout, the head dress being a cap and the trousers worn tucked into the boots, extending halfway to the knee. Officers have a single-breasted frock coat and men a somewhat shorter tunic. The coats of all officers have a standing collar, edged with gold and embroidered with a golden dragon and a small sun, the color of which differs according to rank. General officers have red suns and three, two and one bands on the front and around the top of the collar, field officers have dark blue suns and the same number of bands and captains and subalterns white suns and similar bands. Warrant officers have silver embroidery in place of gold, and dark blue suns; and non-commissioned officers the same

embroidery with white suns. All officers wear shoulder knots, similar in form to the U. S. Army model, which are gold for general officers; gold and orange for field officers; and orange and gold for captains and subalterns. On these knots are worn dragon buttons of gold.

Field Marshal, Colonel and Captain, three.
 Major General, Lieutenant Colonel and First Lieutenant, two.
 Brigadier General, Major, Second Lieutenant, one.

The sleeves of the coat display insignia of rank in the form of a knot of gold braid, with stripes of gold below.

Field Marshal.....	A knot of three strands, and three stripes
Major General.....	Same knot, two stripes
Brigadier General.....	Same knot, one stripe
Colonel.....	A knot of two strands, and three stripes
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Same knot, two stripes
Major.....	Same knot, one stripe
Captain.....	A knot of one strand, and three stripes
First Lieutenant.....	Same knot, two stripes
Second Lieutenant.....	Same knot, one stripe

General officers have a triple stripe of gold on their trousers, field officers a double stripe of cloth and captains and subalterns a single

stripe of cloth. Rank is indicated by buttons on the front of the cap, which match the collar sun, set in an ornament of gold. This cap has also one, two, or three stripes of gold around it, the number matching the collar braid for the different grades. Warrant officers have silver and orange shoulder knots with silver buttons; non-commissioned officers orange and silver knots with the same button. Both wear silver sleeve knots but the grades differ so greatly from those in our army that it is impossible to fix their relative rank with any great degree of accuracy. Roughly speaking, it may be said, warrant officers have the two-strand knot with one, two or three bands of silver below, and non-commissioned officers the single-strand knot with the same number of bands below. A narrow stripe of the service facing is also worn beneath the insignia. Their caps are also braided with silver and they wear the colored button of their collar sun in an ornament of the same metal.

The service uniform of the Chinese army is olive drab throughout and consists of a cap, single-breasted blouse, plain trousers and short

boots. The cap is ornamented with black braid in place of gold or silver, and has the same button in front as that worn on the dress hat. Insignia of rank for officers is in the form of bands of black braid around the cuff with gold dragon buttons above.

Field Marshal.....	Three broad stripes and three buttons
Major General.....	Two stripes and three buttons
Brigadier General.....	One stripe and three buttons
Colonel.....	Three medium stripes and two buttons
Lieutenant Colonel.....	Two stripes and two buttons
Major.....	One stripe and two buttons
Captain.....	Three narrow stripes and one button
First Lieutenant.....	Two stripes and one button
Second Lieutenant.....	One stripe and one button

Warrant officers have light blue stripes of medium width and two silver buttons and non-commissioned officers narrow stripes of the same color, with one silver button. A narrow stripe of the service facing is worn beneath the insignia as in full dress.

Privates have stripes according to their

class, first, second or third, of the color of their arm of the service and an oval brass ornament on the front of the cap. In full dress they have cloth shoulder pieces which bear the regimental or staff corps designation. Facings of the different arms of the service are as follows :

Infantry.....	Scarlet
Cavalry.....	White
Artillery.....	Yellow
Engineers.....	Blue
Quartermaster and Com- missary Corps.....	Black
Transport.....	Brown
Medical Corps.....	Green

The sword for both officers and men is single edged, slightly curved, and has only a knuckle bow for a guard. The sword belt, which is of black leather, is worn over the dress coat and under the service blouse.

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FOR the purpose of aiding students who desire to make an extensive research into the field of military costume, the author has compiled a list of works relating to the dress of the soldier; a study of which will enable one to supplement the information contained in this book.

Many of the works given in this list are now out of print but most of them can be found in the libraries of London, Paris and New York, and some of them in the libraries of smaller cities. As far as possible the date of publication will be given, as this is sometimes an aid in fixing the period of which the book treats and also shows whether it is out of print or not.

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